BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXII.] SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1822. [NUMBER 1540.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday next, the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th instant, being Hindoo Holydays, the Hooley festival, no business will be transacted at the General Treasury on those days.

J. BEST,
Sub Treasurer.

BOMBAY,
GENERAL TREASURY,
1st MARCH 1822.

CIVIL FUND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS will be held at the Chief Secretary's Office on SATURDAY the 30th of March next.

To determine an important question regarding the appropriation of that part of the capital which is at present vested in Government Securities.

By Order of the Trustees,
E. E. ELLIOT,

BOMBAY, C. F. Office
26th February 1822.

Bombay Custom House
2D MARCH.

IN the Advertisement of 6th February published in the Bombay Courier of the 9th February, an unclaimed Box per Jemima is by mistake put down as marked G T No. 12—the real mark is C T No. 12.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the ASSESSOR'S BOOKS of ASSESSMENT for the year 1822-23 upon the Houses within the Limits of the Town of Bombay, will be open to the public inspection at the Assessment Collector's Office in Medow-street, for one month from this date; during which period, and no longer, appeals will be received.

B. NOTON,
Clerk of the Peace.

BOMBAY,
13th February 1822.

જાહેર ખબર

આ ખબે આથી ખબર આપીએ છે જે શ્રી મુબઇ શહેરની હદમાંનાં ઘેરોનાં દાખલા બાબત શનિ ૧૮૨૨ તથા ૧૮૨૩ નુ દફતર મીશતર નોટન શાહેબ જે ખાલ દાખલાનાં પુરાવા વશુલ કરેછે તેને કાસ્ટીલમાં શ્રી ફોટ અધિ કરંગીનાં દેવલને રહને કુથા રાખુછે આજ દનથી આંશ ૧ એક શુદી જે ફોજને તપાશવુ હોયે તેણે તેહાં જઇને તપાશે ને એ બાંધે પોતાનો ચુકાદ કરવો હોયે તો તે મુદતમાં કરે મુદત પછે કાંઇલવો નો

નહી—તારીખ ૧૩ મી ફેબરવારી શને ૧૮૨૨ અંગરેજી *

બી નોટન
પીશ મુશતીશનાં કલારક

શ્રી
મછી ઘર

ઘ્યા ઉછીપ્યા પરન ઘર મ મછી ખી ઊઘઈ રોઘર્ચ્યા ઘછી તપ્યા ઘમ્રચ્યા વરભાઘઘ ખંન ૧૮૨૨ પ૧૮૨૩ સાલી ઘમ્રતર્ં નિસ્તર મેઠંન જાઇ ઘ મે ભંપત વ મજચે બેંબે પછીર મજીતી ત્યા ચ્યા ઘજીબીત મેંવમઘ્યે ખીરં ગ્યાચે બેપન્નચે રસ્યાપર બીઘ ડી ઠેગ્ડું પઘેન ઘપપાછીન મછી મ ૧ પર્યંન ઘ્યા ઘિપ ઘઘ તપાભ યાંચી ઘજેર ત્યાપે તેબે મજીન ત પાભ તી ઘપી ઘ્યા મઘ ઘઘન્ન ઘર્ મમ્રઘયાચા ઘઘ નવ તીત મ્યાંત મમ્રપ ઊઘત જાખ્યાપર બેનીપાર મછી તાજીબ ૧૩ ફેબ્રીપરી ખંન ૧૮૨૨ ઇંગ્રેજી

ઘી મેઠંન
બીબ ગસ્ટીબ મમ્રનિ

Education Society.

THE Annual Sermon for the Benefit of the Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor will be preached at ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, to-morrow-morning the 3d instant, by the REVEREND HENRY DAVIES, Secretary to the Institution.

Bombay 2d March 1822.

FOR LONDON
THE SHIP
ROCKINGHAM,
CAPTAIN GEORGE WAUGH,
A. 1 OF 500 TONS.

THE whole of her cargo is engaged, and will sail in April. She carries a Surgeon, and has very superior accommodations for Passengers. A plan of which may be seen at Mr. Milburn's Office, Apollo-street.

Bombay 2d March 1822.

BAKERY
AT OMBERCARY.

THIS DAY
SATURDAY the 2d of March
AT 4 IN THE AFTERNOON

BY order of the administratrix, will be sold by Messrs Kempt and Co. by Public Auction, the well known BAKERY at Ombercary, together with a desirable Dwelling House and out-houses, the Property of the Late *Mr. Edward Tadman*, deceased.

Conditions may be known on application to *Mr. Kempt*, with whom also may be seen the Title deeds of the premises in question.

Bombay, 2d March 1822

BAXTER & CO.
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

SEVERAL ARAB HORSES of high Caste recently imported and selected by an Officer in the Army.—Further particulars will be given on application.

B & C. Have also a Billiard Table complete, nearly new; price Rs. 500.

Bombay 2d March 1822.

LOTTERY
OF
B O O K S,

A few Tickets in the above Lottery consisting of Rees's Cyclopedia on the Grandest Scale ever imported to India, as well as several Copies of Sir Walter Scott's Works, Fielding's Works &c most superbly bound; may be had on application at "The British & Foreign Library" adjoining Mr. Anderson's Office.

Bombay, 2d March 1822

VALUABLE
B O O K S,
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION

MR. ANDERSON has for Sale adjoining "The British and Foreign Library"—a large Collection of Valuable Books comprising numerous highly esteemed Works in the following branches of literature, vizt. Philosophy, Theology, History, Biography, Travels, Voyages, together with an extensive Collection of Novels &ca &ca.

AND

A good Sextant with Brass Stand, and an Artificial Horison—Nautical Almacks, and Charts.

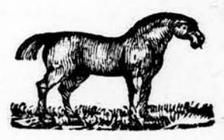
Bombay, 2d March 1822.

Cooverjee Ruttonjee,
OPPOSITE THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

BEG leave to inform their customers and public in general, that they have lately purchased an investment of Glassware, consisting of very neat hanging Lustres, Vase Lamps, Fashionable cut table service set, Hooka Bottoms, Pillar Shades and Breakfast sets, &c. &c. &c. will open the same on Monday the 4th instant.

Bombay 1st March 1822.

TO BE SOLD
BY PRIVATE SALE
A VERY STRONG



GRAY SADDLE HORSE (Kutch Breed) 14 hands high and about 6 years old; the property of an Officer leaving Bombay; warranted sound and quiet, and recommended strongly to any field Officers who are in want of a good Parade Horse, he stands fine remarkably well—apply to the Printing Office.

Bombay, Colabah 28th Feb. 1822.

LALLA FAQUIRA
HAS FOR SALE
At the Godowns
IN NISBET LANE,
FOR READY MONEY,
A FEW CHESTS
OF
N E W
HYSON TEA.

		Rupees
WHOLE Chests ..	*per Chest*	100
Half ditto	*ditto*	50
Quarter ditto	*ditto*	25
Retail	*per lb.*	1 2

SUPERIOR
BLACK TEA,

In Boxes of 28lbs. Net.....	*per Box*	50
Ditto do. do. 15lbs. do.....	*ditto*	25
Sugar Candy 1st sort in half Tubs.....	*per ½ Tub*	11

ALSO
WINES
AND
L I Q U O R S,

Hodgson's Pale Ale,.....	*per doz.*	10
London Particular Madeira Wine.....	*ditto*	15
London Market ditto.....	*ditto*	13
Jamaica Rum.....	*ditto*	12
Cognac Brandy	*ditto*	18
Ho Lands Gin.....	*ditto*	15

Bombay 26th January 1822.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT WAMON and RAM WISSWANATH BHANDAREE have this day contracted with MOROBA SADASEW NAIQUE to dispose of their Dwelling house situate without the Town Walls on the Breach Road near Washermans Tank opposite to the house of Nilloo Crustna Sinoy. Any person or persons having claim, demand, mortgage or Inheritable Right, he or they are hereby required to make the same known to MOROBA SADASEW NAIQUE within 14 days from the date hereof, or also they will be precluded.

Bombay 1st March 1822.

BENGAL
Provident Society.

THE chief object in view of the original supporters of this Institution being to afford an opportunity to parents and guardians to secure a provision to Children on their advancing to the age of maturity, by means of a moderate deposit, the period of 14 years was decided on for the duration of each Class as most eligible for such a purpose, and considered especially advantageous for the improvement of property by the powerful operation of interest.

This Institution is perpetual, as a new Class will commence on the 1st of January every year, and a dividend will become due to the surviving members of the respective Classes, on the expiration of the 14th year from that in which they respectively commenced. The dividends will be very handsome, and fluctuate in a greater or less degree with the number of lapses which may occur in each Class, but in all cases each share will yield sufficient to satisfy moderate expectations, and the Society will even meet the views of those who desire larger eventual incomes, the Regulations admitting of an increase of 20 shares on each life.

Shares are Sicca Rupees 200 each for Infants under 6 Months, and proportionally higher (not exceeding Sicca Rs. 250), to the age of 27 years, when the rates of Premium gradually decrease with increase of age to Sicca Rs. 200.—The Subscriptions are deposited at the time of entry, and as no subsequent collections are required thereon, the Subscribers are neither subjected to penalty, nor forfeiture of their subscriptions, but it is highly beneficial to continue their payments in every successive Class, as at the end of the first 14 years, a series of successive dividends will be established, which may be continued for life.

The Seventh Class will open on the 1st of January 1822, and Certificates will be granted until the 31st of December next. Intending Subscribers are therefore invited to profit by early applications for admission, thro' the Office of MESSRS. PALMER AND CO. the Treasurers of the Society, to the Undersigned, who will supply printed Regulations of the Society, and attend punctually to all orders.

J. B. JONES,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
31st December 1821.

Certificates for shares in the Seventh Class of this Society are issuing as usual, from the Office of Messrs. FORBES and Co. Agents for the Society at Bombay, chargeable with a daily interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum on the amount of the respective premiums from the 1st of JANUARY* last.

Bombay 23d February 1822.

* *Not June as misprinted in our last number.*

Advertisement.

WHEREAS the Sum of Rupees Six hundred and Seventy two, one quarter, and one rea (Rs. 672-1-01) being the amount of unclaimed Dividends [redacted] JOHN HOUGH- [redacted] nds of the Reve- [redacted] RROWES, late [redacted] Notice is hereby [redacted] eon will, if found [redacted] on application to [redacted] d Co. the con- [redacted] he Executors of [redacted] f preferred on or [redacted] ext.

Bombay, 1st March 1822.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT NOWROJEE HORMASJEE having lately purchased of HORMUZJEE BHIMJEE, JAMSETJEE BHIMJEE and BOMANJEE BHIMJEE, sons, heirs and representatives of the late BHIMJEE SHAPOORJEE, deceased, a Messuage Tenement or Dwelling House situate within the Town Walls of Bombay, in the street called Mahomed Suffee's street, at or near a place called *Chunbow*, for the sum of Rupees five thousand and one hundred, any person or persons having any claim or demand, or being otherwise interested therein, he, she or they are hereby requested to make known the same to NOWROJEE HORMOSJEE within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded.—Dated this 28th day of February 1822.

નાકેર-ખબર

ખબર-દીધાંથી-આપીએયને

પારશી-નવરોજજી-હોરમજજીએ-મર
નાર-જીમજી-શાપુરજીનાં-છે છરાઓ-ત
થા-વારશદાર-નામે-હોરમજજી-જીમજી-
તથા-નંમશેરજી-જીમજી-તથા-ભમંનજી-
જીમજી-પાશેથી-ધંકેર-એક-રુા- ૫૧૦૦
એ-પેચાતુ-લીધુંછે-એ-ધેકેર-શ્રી-ફોટમાં
મહમદ-શરીનાં-મોહોલામાં-ધનબાવાનાં
કુવા-આગલછે—એ-કુપર-હરએક-લોક
અગર-લોકોનો-દાવો-અગર-સેકેલુ-હો
એતો-તે-ધણીઓએ-આજથી-દીન ૧૪
નીમુદતમાં-આવીને-નવરોજજી-હોરમ
જજીને-જાકેર-કરે—તેમારપછી-એ-દાવો
કબુલ-કરશેનકી *

તા- ૨૮ મી-ફેબરવારી ૧૮૨૨

Advertisement.

ADMINISTRATION with the will annexed, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay of the unadministered goods and effects of Colonel GEORGE LLEWELLIN, late in the military service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay establishment, deceased, to RICHARD WOODHOUSE, Esq., Registrar for the time being of the said Court;—All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 1st day of March 1822.

FRED. AYRTON,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay that Letters of Administration of the estate and effects of JOHN WATTS, late of Bombay Mariner, deceased, may be granted to RICHARD WOODHOUSE, of Bombay, Esquire, Registrar for the time being of the said Court, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 26th day of February 1822.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of administration, of all singular the goods, chattels, rights & credits of Lieutenant A. DELETANG, late of His Majesty's 17th Regiment of Light Dragoons, deceased, having been granted, by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (MR. RICHARD WOODHOUSE), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay Feb. 23d 1822.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of JOHN TAYLOR Esq. M. D., late a Surgeon in the Military Service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on this Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to WILLIAM ERSKINE of the same place, Esquire, one of the Executors therein named, all persons having Claims on the Estate of the said deceased [redacted] to send in the same to the [redacted] and all those who stand in [redacted] to make payment of their re- [redacted] to him, without delay.

Bombay Fe [redacted]

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT Probate of the last Will [redacted] Testament of FREDERI[redacted] JAMES JOLLIFFE, late of Bomb[redacted] gentleman, deceased, having been gra[redacted] ed by the Hon'ble the Court of the R[redacted] corder of Bombay in its Ecclesiastic[redacted] Jurisdiction, to RICHARD BECK, of Bombay, gentleman, & Capt. ROBERT GRAHAM, of the same place, Commander of the Bombay Ship Cornwallis, the Executors of the said deceased's Will, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 1st March 1822.

FRED. AYRTON,
PROCTOR

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21ST FEB. 1822.

By The Honorable the Governor in Council;

LIEUTENANT BENJAMIN JUSTICE, of the 1st Battalion, 3d Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe on sick certificate for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a furlough to Europe for three years to Captain C. W. Ellwood, of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, agreeable to the regulations.

Bombay Castle 25th February 1822.

Lieutenant Henry Sandwith, of the 2d Battalion, 4th Regiment Native Infantry, having, on examination, been found qualified for the duties of an Interpreter in the Hindoostani language, is appointed to officiate as an Interpreter to the 1st Extra Battalion at Surat, so long as it may be at the same place with the Battalion to which he himself belongs, upon the monthly allowance of Sixty two Rupees, as specified in the General Order of 22d June 1820.

Lieutenant R. Sutherland, Fort Adjutant of the Garrison of Ahmednuggur, is appointed to officiate as Interpreter in the Hindoostani language to the 1st Battation, 8th Regiment Native Infantry, upon the monthly allowance of Sixty two Rupees as specified in the General Order of the 22d June 1820.

Hector M'Lean, appointed by His Excellency the Commander in Chief Apothecary to His Majesty's 67th Regiment, and Lewis Moor, Steward to the Bombay European Regiment, are confirmed from the 1st Instant in their respective situations, upon the full rates of Pay and allowances, according to the 1st Article of the 6th Section of the Code of Medical Regulations.

Bombay Castle 26th February 1822.

Lieutenant Colonel R. Barclay, of the 1st Regiment of Light Cavalry, is allowed to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope or St. Helena on Sick Certificate for a period of twelve Months from the date of his embarkation, or eventually to England.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm, until further orders, the appointment by Lieutenant Colonel Kennet of Captain Bagnold to act as Adjutant to the 2d Battalion, 12th Regiment Native Infantry, and Paymaster at Kishme.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

J. HENDERSON,
Sect. to Govt

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

1ST MARCH 1822.

MR. ROBERT BOYD, to be Register to the Court of Adawlut at Broach.

Mr. John Warden to be Assistant to the Commissioner in the Deckan.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1822.

We have considerable pleasure in noticing the annual examination of the two Central Schools of the Bombay Education Society, which was held on Monday last. The meeting was honored by the presence of the Honorable M. Elphinstone, the Honorable Sir Charles Colville, G. C. B., Sir Antony and Lady Buller, Mr. and Mrs. Warden, and several other Ladies and Gentlemen; but the company was not so numerous as we have seen on former occasions. The children went through all their exercises highly to the gratification of those present; the girls are much improved since last year, and the boys did themselves great credit, though a large portion of the upper class has lately been removed from the school. Nothing can be more interesting than the cleanly and orderly appearance of these children, who through the means of this most excellent institution are saved from [redacted] ry, and brought [redacted] [redacted] ineffable, [redacted] salved [redacted] ous, exer- [redacted] ne- [redacted] then present- [redacted] through the Governor [redacted] most deserving; one or two medals were also awarded as prizes, being the gifts of Wm Milburn, Esq. and Mr. E. Anderson. The children afterwards partook of a dinner provided for the boys through the kindness of the Honorable M. Elphinstone, and for the girls through the Honorable Lady Colville.

The meeting next proceeded to receive the report, which gives a very favourable account of the inst tution, and appeals for the continuance of the support which we are confident it will obtain from a liberal public The Directors for the present year were elected, and the thanks of the Society were voted to the several officers of the institution; the thanks to the Ladies were directed to be personally communicated to their Committee by Henry Meriton, Esq.

The Madras papers received since the publication of our extra on Wednesday, have communicated but little additional intelligence, we have, however, republished every thing of importance contained in them. The Glasgow frigate which sailed at the same time as the Ganges for Madras, and George Home for this port, has arrived at Ceylon. The George Home has also, it [redacted] Ceylon papers just re[redacted] Columbo, to water and [redacted] gers; she may therefor[redacted] ed here.

The following ships [redacted] England from Bombay. [redacted] Capt. Heathorn, arrived [redacted] mouth on the 29th Aug. after a fine run of 39 days from St. Helena, & reached Gravesend 3d Sept. The Brailsford arrived off Dartmouth on the 23d. The Guilford off Portsmouth on the 26th, and the Swallow off Dover on the 27th September, all well.

The Hyperion also passed through the Downs on the 2d Sept.

DESTINATIONS OF THE CHINA SHIPS OF THE SEASON 1821-22.

Ships' Names.	Commanders.	Tons.	Destinations.
Duchess of Athol,	Capt. Daniel,	1300	China, to be a[redacted]
New Ship,	" Hunter,	1800	[redacted] earliest dep[redacted]
Balcarras,	" Cameron,	1417	[redacted]
Thomas Coutts,	" Majoribanks,	1834	[redacted] to be
New Ship,	" Kennard,	1800	[redacted] China, to be
Berwickshire,	" Sheppherd,	1800	[redacted]
Duke of York,	" [redacted]	1827	[redacted]
Dunira,	" [redacted]	1825	[redacted] January.
Castle Huntly,	" [redacted]	1300	[redacted] den and China.
Buckinghamshire,	" [redacted]	1869	[redacted]
Thames,	" [redacted]	1830	[redacted] Helena, Bombay and
New Ship,	" [redacted]	1300	[redacted] China.
Orwell,	" [redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Lady Melville,	" [redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Marquis Hunt[redacted]	" [redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
London,	" [redacted]	[redacted]	China direct,
Canning,	" [redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]

The Lord Castlereagh [redacted] for London, will [redacted] informed, [redacted] to be close[redacted]

We hav[redacted] the followin[redacted] General Co[redacted]

Head Quarters Surat,
FRIDAY, 4th January 1822.

D. ORDERS.

BY MAJOR GENERAL COOKE,
&c. &c. &c.

The Commanding Officer has much pleasure in expressing in Orders his satisfaction at the appearance, and performance of the 2nd Battalion 4th Regiment Native Infantry, this morning; and adverting to the dispersed and broken up state, and other disadvantageous circumstances under which the Battalion has for [redacted] Major General Cooke is [redacted] in being enabled to record so favo[redacted] opinion of the [redacted] and exertions of Ca[redacted] Officers and [redacted] him.

[redacted]

(TRUE COPY

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

POONAH RACES.

The Lancashire cup value 100½ Guineas, given by the officers of H. M. 47th Regt. for maiden Horses, weight for age, Heats 2 miles.

Mr. Dent's	G. A. H.	Fire fly	5 years	1	1	8 12
Mr. Spiller's	G. A. H.	Langolie	5 years	2	2	8 12
Mr. Bailie's	G. A. H.	Gentleman	aged	3	4	9 5
Mr. Edward's	C. A. H.	What or not	6 do.	4	5	9 3
Mr. Rollings	B. A. H.	Crop	aged	6	3	9 5
Mr. Macleod's	C. A. H.	Poonah	5 years	5	6	8 12
Mr. Devera's	C. A. H.	Shamrock	6 years	Dist. broke down.		9 3

Time 1st Heat 4 25 2d 4 23

1st Heat, All Horses started well together, Poona leading the 1st half mile, when Langolie and Fire fly closed and passed Poona in the 3d half mile; the Heat now evidently lay between these two Horses who rated it together in good style, Fire fly winning by about two lengths.

2d Heat, Langolie started at score and led for the first 1¼ mil, when Fire fly made play, ran up to him and both Horses rated it together neck to neck for the remainder of the Heat, Fire fly winning by half a length.

SAME DAY.

A Colt's plate of 500 Rs. from the fund for all colts, weight for age, winners to carry 7lbs. extra, Heats 1½ miles.

Mr. Bailie's	C. A. C.	Shylock	4 years	8	10	1 1
Mr. Rolling's	B. A. C.	Rammoosee	4 years	8	3	2 2

Time 1st heat not taken 2d 3 16

Shylock lead at score, with Rammoosee on his quarter for half a mile, when the latter headed by a neck, but was unable to keep it for any time, the former having taken the lead again on nearing the mile post, which he kept, winning the race by two lengths. A very interesting Heat as Rammoosee was the favorite for this Heat.

Shylock again lead at score for a mile, when he waited for his companion, and they rated together neck and neck to the winning post. The former winning by ½ a length.

2D DAY MONDAY, 18TH.

The Give and take of 600 Rs. for all Horses, weight for Inches, Heats 2 miles.

Mr. Dent's	C. A. H.	Lothario	9	3½	1	1
Mr. Deveral's	G. A. H.	Monsooree	9	8½	3	2
Mr. Fawcett's	G. A. H.	Pills	9	1½	2	3
Mr. Dyson's	C. A. H.	Quadrille	8	18	Dist	
Mr. Boyd's	G. A. H.	Like rattler	8	0	Dist	

1st Heat, Monsoree the favorite.

Pills started at a slapping rate waited on by Quadrille for 1½ mile, when the latter forgetting the figure stopt short, the former still continued to lead in gallant style until the last turn, when Lothario and Monsooree, who had alternately passed each other in the 3d half mile, closed; the former passing Pills and winning in a canter, the other Horses pulling up at the distance post. Like rattler had a bad start, was disgusted with the course in the 2d half mile, and was not seen afterwards.

2d Heat, Lothario took the lead and was never headed, Monsooree coming in about 2 lengths in rear, Pills well

[illegible]E DAY.

[illegible] of 10 Goldmohurs each [illegible] from the fund, for all Horses carrying 9 stone, winners 7lbs. extra, Heats, one round and a Distance.

Mr. Bailie's	G. A. H.	White Surry	9	7	1	1
Mr. Dent's	G. A. H.	Fire fly	9	7	3	3
Mr. Edward's	C. A. H.	What or not	9	0	3	3

1st Heat, White Surry took the lead waited on by Fire fly and What or not, in which way the Race was won by White Surry by a length.

2d Heat, Fire fly started at score White Surry however leading, & the old Gray knowing his ground, won easily.

3D DAY—WEDNESDAY 20TH.

The Hunters' Plate of Rupees 600 from the Fund and a Sweepstakes of 3 Goldmohurs each to be added, for all Horses carrying Eleven Stone, Heats 2 miles, the winner to be sold for 1200 Rs. &c. &c. &c.

Mr. Bailie's	G. A. H.	White Surry.	1.	1.
Mr. Dent's	C. A. H.	Lothario.	4.	2.
Mr. Dero[illegible]'s	B. A. H.	The Recorder,	2.	3.
Mr. Gre[illegible]'s	C. A. H.	Robinhood,	3.	dist.

Time 4 25 4 29.

1st Heat, All Horses started together, Robinhood taking the lead for a mile & a quarter, White Surry & the Recorder then ran up and passed him, and rated it to the winning post together, the latter was brought to the whip and came in about a length in Rear.

2d. Heat, Lothario and the Recorder started at score, While Surry about six lengths in rear, which he gradually made up in the first half mile, took the lead and was never headed; Lothario close on his quarter the greater part of the way, but lost the Heat by about a length.

Robinhood was pulled up in the 2d half mile.

SAME DAY.

The Poona Purse of 100 £ from the Fund and a Sweepstakes of 100 Rupees each to be added, for all Horses, carrying 8 — 7, winners to carry 7 lbs. extra—Heats 3 Miles.

M. Spiller's, G. A. H Benningbro', walked over.

There being no competitor for Benningbro', half the amount of the Purse was awarded to him.

FOURTH DAY—SATURDAY 23D.

The Poona Turf Club Cup, value 100 Guineas, for all Horses, weight for age and Inches, heats 2 miles.

Mr. Spiller's,	G. A. H.	Langolee,	8	11	6	1 1
Mr. Rolling's,	B. A. H.	Crop, ...	9	5	4	2
Mr. Bailie's,	C. A. C.	Shylock,	9	10	2	4
Mr. Dent's, ...	C. A. H.	Lothario,	9	13	8	3 3
Mr. Deveral's,	C. A. H.	Little Geo.	8	2	5	5

Time 4 17 4 18

1st Heat.—All well together for the first half mile, Crop leading, when Langolee passed and kept the lead till near the 3d half mile with Shylock on his quarter—on the rising ground the colt headed a little, but was unable to maintain it—the Grey winning by a length.

2d. Heat.—Langolee took the lead & kept it to the rising ground when Crop who had been well up, passed him by half a length, & the remainder of the heat was very interesting, Langolee winning by a length.

Langolee was sick, and Shylock in consequence the favorite.

SAME DAY.

The Beaten Plate of 400 Rupees from the Fund with a Sweepstakes of 2 Gold Mohurs each, for the beaten horses of the season, to be weighted by the stewards, Heats 7½ miles.

Mr. Deveral's,	Monsooree,	8	10	1 1
Mr. Campbell's,	Pills, ...	8	7	3 2
Mr. Bailie's,	Gentleman,	8	7	2 3
Mr. Edward's,	What or Not,	8	4	4 Dr.

Time 3 13 3 14

1st Heat, Beaten Plate: Monsooree the favorite. Gentleman lead for the 1st ½ mile with What or not well up, Pills a few lengths & Monsooree 50 years in rear, when nearing the mile post Pills & Monsooree made play, the former passing What or not and rating it with Gentleman up the rise; here Monsooree passed both horses, and won by 2 lengths with apparent ease.

2d Heat, Pills lead at score with Monsooree a few lengths in rear for a mile, when the latter again made play on the rising ground, ran up to and passed Pills in the last turn, winning the heat by a length.

PONY PLATE.

Of Rs. 150 from the fund with a Sweepstakes of one Gold Mohr each, for all Tattoos under 12. 2, Catch weights, heats 1¼ miles, entrance 10 rupees.

Mr. Dent's, ...	C. P.	Odds Bobs,	1 1
Mr. Freeman's, ...	C. P.	Old Joes,	3 2
Mr. Brown's, ...	R. P	Kitty, ...	4 dist.
Mr. Stenton's, ...	C. B.	Tickler. ...	2 3

This was won by Mr. Dent's Odds Bobs, who was too large and powerful for his competitors; little Tickler however ran him well the first heat, and old Joe the second.

FIFTH DAY.

A Sweepstakes of Rs. 150 each with 50 £ from the Fund, free for all arab Horses, to handicapped by the stewards, Heats 2 miles, entrance a Gold mohur.

Mr. Bailie's	G. A. H.	White Surry	9	0	1	1
Mr. Dent's	G. A. H.	Fire Fly,	8	5	2	2
Mr. Ford's	G. A. H.	Monsooree	8	12	3	3

Time 4 18 4 18

1st Heat, In hand the first half mile, White Surry leading which he kept throughout, Monsooree many lengths in rear till the 3d half mile, when he made a push and closed with the leading Horses but was soon left—White Surry and Fire Fly rating it in in good style, the former winning by half a length.

2d Heat, Started at a slapping rate, White Surry still in his old place where he continued & won by about a length — This was a very beautiful and interesting Race.

The untrained sweepstakes was won by Captain Harpar's C. A. H. Little driver beating 6 others.

W. SPILLER,
Sect.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. Maunsell, 1st | 3d Regt.
Assistant Surgeon James Pringle. 2d | 11th Regt.
Capt. A. W. Browne, Major Brigade, Poonah.
Capt. Holland, Major of Brigade.
Surgeon B. Geraud.
Capt. E. Jervis, 3d Regt. Light Cavalry.
Col. H. S. Scott, Madras Establishment.
Assistant Surgeon Thomas Tomkinson, Mad. Establishment.

DEPARTURES.—Lieut. J. Lloyd, Artillery.
Assistant Surgeon Pringle, 2d | 11th Regiment.
Lieut. C. Mathison, 1st | 3d Regt.
Capt. J. W. Aitchison Brigade Major.
Capt. J. W. Falconer, 1st Regt. N. I.
Major W. Doveton, 1st | 19th Regt. Bengal N. I.
Major P. De Lamotte, 3d Light Cavalry.
Lieut. A. N. Riddell.
Capt. A. W. Browne, Major of Brigade.
Major Salter, 1st | 8th Regt.
Surgeon B. Geraud.
Capt. J. F. Dunsterville, Assist. Commissary Gen.
Lieut. Robert Mansfield.

Nautical Chronicle
AND
NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Feb. 27th H. C. Ship Ernard, Capt. D. Jones, from the Malabar coast the 14th Feb. 1822.

28th Arab Ship Eslambole, Nacqudah Raimon, from Penang 3d January 1822.

DEPARTURES.—Feb. 26th Ship Sarah, Capt. James Norton, to England.

Passengers by the Sarah.

Mrs. Rose Riddell; Major Peter De Lamotte, 3d Light Cavalry, his lady and family; Capt. John R. Laurence, H. C. M.; Capt. John Hall, H. C. M.; and lady and family; Capt. J. W. Aitchison, 3d Regt. N. I.; Capt. James Falconer, 1st Regt.; Lieut. J. Maillieu, H. M. 67th Regt.; Lieut. Charles Mathison, 3d Regt. N. I.; Lieut. J. McMardier, 2d | 15th Regt. N. I.; Mr. Samuel Ferrar.

Children.—Caroline Roome, Eliza Roome, Samuel Swinton, Harriet Sarah Hall, Martin Edward Hall, Eleanor Doveton, Francis Doveton, Sophia Doveton, Charles De Lamotte, Emily De Lamotte, Augusta De Lamotte, Maria Lamotte, Master Syney.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—Feb 8th, Brig Norfolk, D. Glass, from Bencoolen 13th Dec

13th, Ship Ganges, W. Chivers, from London 10th Oct

14th, Ship Eleanor, J. L. Tarvet, from the Cape of Good Hope 15th Dec.

Do. Brig Victoria, M. Gonsalves, from Porto Novo and Pondichery.

16th, Brig Nancy, Alder, from Mauritius 4th and Bourbon 21st Dec

DEPARTURES.—Feb. 11th, Cutter Gertruyd, N. Birsay, for Masulipatam and Vizagapatam

13th, Ship William Miles, Samuel Beadle, for London

15th, Ship Perseverance, J. W. Carter, for Porto Novo and West Coast.

Do. Schooner Highland Lass, C. W. Eaton for Masulipatam and Cornia.

LIST OF SHIPING IN THE ROADS.

H. C. C. Ship Alsion, Capt. C. Weller.
Ship Scotia, A. Agnew.
Ship David Clarke of Calcutta, C. Miller.
Ship Portea, E. Worthington.
Ship Eastindian, Peter Roy.
Ship Grange, W. Chivers.
Ship Leander, J. L. Tarvet
Brig John Shore, J. Sutherland.
Brig Catherine, A. B. Benoist.
Brig Norfolk, D. Glass.
Brig Victoria, M Gonsalves.
Brig Nancy, Alder.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—Feb. 6th Resolution H. Humphreys, from Batavia Dec. 27.

Do. Catherine G. Wallace, from Rangoon Jan. 17.

Do. Fatta Rohoman Shaik Mahomet, from Rangoon Jan. 18.

PASSENGERS.

Passengers per Resolution, *from Batavia to Calcutta*—Mrs. Germain, Miss Martin and three Children, Mr. German, Merchant.

Passengers per Catherine, *from Rangoon to Calcutta*—Mr. Nicholas Lambros, Merchant.

DEPARTURES.—Feb. 2d Sally C. Bertody, for Boston.
Do. Viajante P. Noquiera, for Macao.
3d Argyle H. Cathre, for Penang.
Do. Abberton T. Gilpin, for London.
Do. 4th Frolic J. Randle, for Sumatra.
Do. 5th La Delphine J. Herand, for Bourbon.
Do. Phœnix E. C. Smith, for Eastward.

PASSENGERS.

Passengers per Honourable Company's Chartered Ship Florentia, *from Calcutta to England, sailed on the 29th of January* 1822.

Mrs. Dara Mrs. Garnham, Lieutenant Colonel Hastings Dare, Major R. C. Garnham, 2 Misses Garnham, Anne Boyd, Letitia Blackall, Katharine Syme, and Katharine Dunn; Masters Mossom Boyd, and Alexander Ross.

List of Passengers proceeding to the Cape and London on board the Ship Fairlie, *Captain White.*

Mrs. Byers, Mrs. Bosanquet, Mrs. Braddon, Messrs. Goad, H. Money, Braddon, C. Lindsay, and Venn, of the Civil Service; Major Despard, of His Majesty's 17th Regiment of Foot; Captain D. McLeod, Bengal Engineers; Captain Teulon Bengal Native Infantry; Captain Harris, His Majesty's 24th Regiment of Foot; Lieutenants Brisco, His Majesty's 11th Regiment of Dragoons; Lieutenant Carter, Bengal Native Infantry; Cornet Cromlin, Bengal Native Cavalry; and Mr. Harris, Merchant.—Children: Misses M. Braddon, A. F. Braddon, H. A. Bosanquet, and J. Mainwaring; Masters Henry Edward Braddon, George D. Elliot William Swinton, James R. Byers, Frederick F. T. Wiggins, Edwin M. R. Wiggins, Peter Ross, Frederick R Fraser, Augustus C. Nicholetts, and Charles Henry Nicholetts.

Additional List of Passengers proceeding to England on board the Honourable Company's Chartered Ship King ton, *Capt. W. A. Brown.*

Lieutenant Colonel W. Hopper, Artillery Regiment; Captain C. B. Crugie 2d Regt of N. Infantry; Captain George Birch, 23d Regiment of Native Infantry; and Captain James Watkins, 14th Regiment of Native Infantry.

List of Passengers proceeding to Penang on board the Ship Argyle, *Captain H. Cathre.*

Lieutenant Colonel Mrs. and Miss O'Halloran, Ensign Williamson, Mr. Assistant Surgeon Buchanan, and 265 Troops and Followers of the 1st Battalion 20th Regiment of Native Infantry.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—On Saturday the 23d ultimo, the Lady of Lieut. William Macdonald H. C. Marine, of a Son.

DEATH.—On Thursday 24th ultimo, Lieut. W. Campbell, 11th Regt. N. I. Aged 27 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—At Kulladgee, on the 4th Feb. the Lady of Lieut and Quarter Master W. C. Brunton, 2d Regt Light Cavalry, of a Son.

On the 12th Feb. the Wife of Mr. G. Monin, of a Daughter.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.—On the 28th January, Mr. Daniel Carbry, to Miss C. Boez l.

BIRTHS.—On the 29th Jan. Mrs. E. Formie, of a son.

At Tittaghur, near Barrackpoore, on the 26th Jan. the Lady of Major J. L. Stuart, of a Son.

At Meeruth, on the 1st Jan. 1822, Mrs. M. E. Robinson, of a Son and Heir.

On the River near Allahabad, on the 11th Jan. the Lady of Lieut. W. Thomas, H. M. 89th Regt. of a Son and Heir

At Mhow, Malva, on the 22d December, the Lady of Captain R. W. Smith, 6th Regiment Bengal Cavalry, of a Daughter.

On the 6th Jan. at Muzuffeepore, the Lady of Abercromby Dick, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

At Chittagong, on the 26th Jan. the Lady of Captain J. O. Carkson, of the 21st N. I. of a Son and Heir.

DEATHS.—On the 1st February Adolphus St. Francis, the infant Son of Mr. Francis D. M. Sinaes.

On the 3d Feb. Captain John Meller, of the European Invalids, aged 74 years.

On the same day, Richard Boehynden, Esq. aged 62 years and 8 months.

On the 6th Feb. Mr. John Higgins.

At Bankipore, Patna, on 28th Jan. Sarah Ann, the infant daughter of Mr. William, and Mrs. Jessica Gray; aged 27 days.

At Cawnpore, on the 5th Jan. Catharine, the wife of Troop Serjeant Major Draper, of H. M. 8th (or Royal Irish) Regt. of Light Dragoons—Hydrophobia was the lamentable and melancholy cause, occasioned by the bite of a Paria Dog, about two months ago: this Dog passing close to her door attacked a small pup belonging to her neighbour, which, wishing to rescue, she took her Shoe and therewith threatened the Dog to drive it away: but the brute turned on and seized her by the hand, which with some difficulty she extricated from the animal's gripe; her husband, alarmed by her cries, ran out to her assistance; the Dog made off; he followed, and at length killed it: apprehensive of no ill result, the wound was allowed to heal. The first Symptom of Hydrophobia was noticed about one o'clock P. M. on the 3d Jan. by a visitor, who observed the deceased shuddering, starting and greatly terrified making to her bed, on observing a glass of water then on her table, at which she appeared for a short time to look with an intense gaze: frequently repetitions of this following each other on the appearance of any liquid, or when approaching the air; medical aid was instantly applied for and administered: the patient longed for somewhat to relieve her stomach, of which she most complained, but could not swallow any thing: between the intervals of the fit, she was composed and perfectly sensible; and repeatedly said she knew she should not live long; but did not for a moment seem to think what the cause of her malady was. It is remarkable that the Pup expired much about the same hour she breathed her last, having been taken ill only the day before it died.

Thus died a young woman in the twenty-second year, a martyr to her generous attempt in the defence of a weak and young animal, from the destructive gripe of a ferocious Cur Dog, straggling as too many of his kind do, thro' Our Cantonments prowling for food and prey; and, against the attacks of which too much caution cannot be observed: in short, it would not only be an act of humanity, but one of real and pressing necessity that Dogs of this description should immediately and unhesitatingly exterminated if possible.

Madras Intelligence.

The French Papers are full of speculations on the subject of His Majesty's Marriage. As a confirmation of the probability of such an event taking place, we may mention that Westminister Hall and Abbey have been ordered to remain in the same state as at the Coronation until the King's return.

Beef and Mutton are selling in many parts of England at 3d. per pound.

The Lord Chancellor still held the Seals.

[*Mad. Courier Ex. Feb. 14th.*

The Ship Anne and Amelia from this Presidency reached Deal on the 2d October.—The following list of the Passengers in from the London Journal.

Mrs: General Rumley, Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs Trist, Mrs. Prichett, Mr. Abbot, Mrs. Alms, Capt. R. C. Stevenson, 59th Regiment; Lieu T. Sowersby, 26th Native Infantry; Lieut. T. Trist, 5th ditto; Mr. W. Johns, Surgeon: Mr. Burgess, (from the Cape), and 29 Children.

Madras Gazt. Feb. 14th.

Our readers will see from our extracts from the French Papers, that the Greeks are reported to have gained great advantages over the Turks in the Morea, Livadio, &c. We have reason to believe that these reports will be confirmed. Indeed, we expect to be able to communicate some authentic particulars on the subject tomorrow.

[*Mad Cour. Feb.* 15, 1822.

On Thursday last anchored in the Roads, the Ship Eleanor, J. L. Turvet, from the Cape 15th December.

Passengers.—Mrs. Della; E. Uthoff, Esq. Mr. J. W. Sherman, and Miss Heneerson, for Calcutta.

On the same day arrived the Brig Victoria, M. Gonsalves, Master, from Porto Novo and Pondicherry.

Yesterday arrived the Brig Nancy, Capt. Ardlie from the Mauritius 11th, and Bourbon the 21st of December.

Also arrived late in the evening the Ship Lady Nugent, Capt. J. Hunter, from Bombay the 15th, and Point de Galle the 30th ultimo.

On Wednesday last the Ship William Miles, Captain Samual Beadle, sailed in prosecution of her voyage to England.—The following is a list of her Passengers.

From Madras—Mrs. Foote; Children: Misses J. Casamaijor, M. Casamaijor, and E. Casamaijor; Miss Foote;—Masters T. Clarke, and R. G. Clarke.

The Lord Wellington and Lady Carrington, from Bengal, and the Agamemnon, from Ceylon, had arrived at St. Helena the middle of July—the Bengal Merchant, Richmond, George the Fourth, and the Nancy, all reached Gravesend the first week in September.

Letters from the General Palmer mention the arrival of that Ship at St. Helena on the 22nd October, all well: she sailed again on the 23rd and it was expected that she would reach England early in December.

[*Mad. Gazt. Feb.* 16, 1822.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.—Col. Dunkin, C. B. H. M. 34th Regt.; Capt. G. Hutchinson, 1st Bat. 12th N. I.; Capt. T. Mosse, Royal Scots; Capt. E. J. Foote, Brigade Major, Centre Division; Assistant Surgeon W. Stoddart Royal Scots; H. C. Bankes; Mr. F. W. Robertson, Civil Service.

DEPARTURES.—Capt. Hendrick, Royal Scots; Capt. Blacklin, ditto.

Ceylon Intelligence.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

The Honourable the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments in the Civil Service of the Island

Thomas Ralph Backhouse, Esq. to be Collector of Revenue and Customs for the District of Chilaw and Putlam and Judge of the provincial Court of Calpenteen.

Henry Pennell, Esq. to be Judge of the provincial Court of Trincomalè.

Philiph Anstruther, Esq. to Agent of Government in the Kandyan province of the Seven korles.

By the Lieutenant Governor's Command,
JOHN RODNEY,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

[redacted]322.

[redacted]XTRAORDINARY,
[redacted], 1822.

[redacted] Glasgow, Captain [redacted]Doyle anchored [redacted]ads yesterday evening about 6 o'clock—having on board His Excellency Lieutenant General the Honourable Sir Edward Paget, G. C. B. Governor and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Settlements in this Island—Lady Harriet Paget, family and suite.

His Excellency landed this day at 9 A. M. and was received on the beach by the Lieutenant Governor, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Members of Council, the Archdeacon, the Civil Servants of the Crown, the General Staff of the Army, and the Modeliars of the Gate, &c. and thence proceeded though a line formed by the Troops in Garrison, to the King's House.

His Excellency accompanied and attended by the Lieutenant Governor and other Officers of Government above mentioned, afterwards returned to the Parade, where His Majesty's Commission under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, appointing Sir Edward Paget Governor and Commander in Chief of these Settlements, was publicly read; as also a Commission, under the Great Seal of the High Court of Admirally, appointing His Excellency to be Vice Admiral of the said Settlements.

Thereafter, His Excellency returned to the King's House, and in Council took the Oaths of Allegiance and office, and subscribed the declaration against Transubstantiation, in presence of the Chief Justice: and thereupon took his Seat at the Board as Governor and Commander in Chief.

The usual Salutes on His Excellency's disembarkation, landing &c. were not fired on account of the illness of an Officer on board the Glasgow and the accouchement of Lady Harriet Paget this morning.

Published by His Excellency's Command.
(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.
CHIEF SEC. TO GOVT.

We have the pleasure to announce the safe arrival last evening in our roads of His Majesty's Frigate Glasgow commanded by Captain Bentinck C. Doyle, having on board His Excellency the Honourable Sir Edward Paget. G. C. B. Governor of Ceylon—Lady Harriet Paget and family and Suite.

Lady Harriet Paget landed at sun-set; and we have further the gratification to announce the safe delivery of her Ladyship of a Son, at one o'clock this morning at the King's House.

The ceremonial of His Excellency's landing this morning appears in the Gazette Extraordinary of this day.

Our Columns this week are filled with extracts from English Papers of August which we were so fortunate as to procure yesterday before the Glasgow arrived, and the India Gazettes.

We have however the satisfaction of acquainting the public, that we possess some English Papers to the 4th of October, from which we shall make early selections for their entertainment.

Our readers will be happy in the mean time, to learn that general tranquillity prevails in the United Kingdom—His Majesty had gone to his Continental Dominions after his return from Ireland and was on the Continent when the Glasgow left Falmouth on the 8th October last.

A partial change of Ministry had taken place; Lord Sidmouth retiring, and the Seals of the Home Department being given to Lord Melville, who is succeeded at the Admiralty by Mr. Canning.

The Passengers by the Glasgow in addition to Sir Edward and Lady Harriet Paget and four Children, are, Major General Reynell, Lieut. Col. Marley, C. B. Military Secretary to His Excellency Sir Edward Paget—Lieut. Semple, A. D. C.—Assistant Staff Surgeon Twining and his Lady,—Captain Meade, A. D. C. to Major General Reynell, and R. Staples, Esq.

[*Ceylon Govt. Gaz. Feb.* 2, 1822

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVT. SECURITIES.

BUY]—WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6, 1822.—[—SELL.

Rs. As.		Rs. An.
Prem.	Six per Cent.	Prem
1819 & 1820 19 0	Loan Obligation.	18 8
14 14	Acknowledgements of Loan of the 1st May, 1821.	14 10
18 0	Loans 1813 to 1817.	17 8

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

FEBRUARY 1ST, 1822.

Mr. Henry Mundy, Commercial Resident at Patna.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 1ST FEBRUARY 1822.

Mr. E. P. Smith, Assistant to the Judge and Magistrate of Shahabad.

CAWNPORE, JAN. 19, 1822.

The avidity with which the natives of India rush into hazardous speculations, is such at times, as to astonish the boldest European Merchant; a reference to the sums lately paid for Opium in Calcutta, and the prices they have given in the Douab for Cotton, within these two months, establishes the truth of this observation. The payment of 4,500 Rupees for a chest of Opium however surprising cannot much affect our mercantile patrons, but the rates of Cotton, and the various fluctuations to which it is subject, come home to the bosoms and feelings of all in these Provinces concerned in trade.

COTTON, ten weeks ago, was sold at Furruckabad at 18 Rupees per maund; it is now 12-12. The original purchasers must consequently have suffered greatly. Many bankruptcies have occurred at Cutchoura, and it is said many more will take place, as there are no real purchasers in the bazars, and the reports we sometimes have of bona fide sales having been effected must be regarded as the sparrings of boxers, rather than those unequivocal contests which set the whole of The Fancy in anxious commotion.

We have some reason for believing that Cotton will come down to 10 Rs. per maund this season; in which event, it is imagined the Shipping interest will be greatly benefitted, as at this price the article may be sent home with a chance of at least paying a handsome frieght. It will be gratifying to our readers in general to learn that the rubby corps hold out at present every prospect of an abundant harvest—those of the Doaab are particularly luxuriant, healthy and vigorous, from the Jumna's banks to the shores of the Ganges. Indeed, the whole of the Upper Provinces is in a high state of cultivation. Prosperity and happiness seem to have taken place of that poverty, wretchedness and barreness which characterised the districts seventeen years ago, previously to their being subjected to humane laws and an efficient police.

[*Ben. Hur. Feb. 4th.*

On Monday last James Weir Hogg, Esq. was appointed and sworn in Registrar of the Supreme Court, in its Equity, Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Jurisdictions, in the room of Dempster Heming, Esq. resigned.

[*Govt. Gaz. February 7th*

English Extracts.

THE COURIER OCT. 5, 1821.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the undermentioned Captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships, viz:—Captain Hunter, Sir David Scott, for China; Capt. W. Marjoribanks, Thomas Coutts and Capt K. Smith, William Fairlie, for Madras and China.

THE KING.

We learn that the King of England arrived at Brussels on the 27th ultimo, at half past five in the evening.—Constitutionnel.

The Journal du Nord, published at Lisle, says, "We received from the mouth of his Majesty the assurance that he would visit Paris in the course of a few weeks" On this paragraph the Editor of the Journal de Paris observes, in a note, "Whatever confidence we have in the Editor of the Journal du Nord, (whose principles and veracity are known to us) we think that he has been misinformed, and that he did not hear the words he imputes to his Britannic Majesty. We have some reasons to think that the King of England will not visit this capital; and, whatever desire we may have to find ourselves deceived we consider it as certain that, on this point, we are not in error."

BRUSSELS, SEPT. 27.

His Majesty the King of England, who was expected to arrive here yesterday, will not probably arrive before this day at noon. Every thing is ready for his reception at the hotel of Lord Clancarty. Moniteur.

It is known that the King of England left the frontiers of France this morning, and that he will arrive here in the course of to-day, but we are ignorant whether his Majesty comes by the route of Tournay or that of Flanders. Preparations are, however, made on both roads. It is not forgotten here, that it is to the intervention of England that our Government owes its existence, and it is to the same came that our manufactures are indebted for the state in which they now are. From this double recollection may be judged what will be the welcome which this Monarch will meet with at Brussels, and throughout Belgium.

FRANKFORT, SEPT. 25,

Lords Yarmouth and Bolingbroke, chamberlains of his Britannic Majesty, have just arrived here. Mr. Lamb, English Minister to the Germanic Diet, has set off for Brussels, where he will take the orders of his Sovereign. He will be there on the arrival of that Monarch, and return to our town two days before his Majesty arrives here. The repairs and embellishments which have been made at the Hotel of the English Legation for the reception of the King, will cost upwards of 5,000 florins. We do not, however, know positively what day his Majesty will honour our town with his presence.

The Elector of Hesse is at Wilhelmsbad, with the 1st Regiment of Hussars of the Electorate, to receive the King of England.

THE KING.

(EXTRACT OF A PRIVATE LETTER.)

"BRUSSELS, SEPT. 29.

"Yesterday our Sovereign dined with his Belgian Majesty at the Palace of Lucken. Three of the Royal carriages were in readiness at half-past three o'clock, when his Majesty, who was dressed in the [redacted] Marshal, took his [redacted] Clancarty and the [redacted] Sir Benjamin Bloomfie[redacted] tlemen of his Majesty's [redacted] diately after. The [redacted] his Majesty was to set o[redacted] crowd of spectators; bu[redacted] demonstration of feeling on t[redacted], and they behaved with a cold indifference, appearing as if they were utterly unmindful that the greatest Monarch in the world deigned to honour them with his presence. The conduct of the French was far different; and his Majesty's reception, from Calais to Tournay, was surpassed only by that which he experienced in Ireland. At Tournay, which is in the Belgian territory, the Authorities had neglected making any previous arrangements, and the consequence was that the Royal suite were delayed an hour and a half waiting for horses. His Majesty did not return from the Palace till past one o'cl[redacted] morning, and I understand he was much [redacted]ed with the style in which he was rece[redacted]. A company of French performers, [redacted]al theatre, acted a private pla[redacted]ent of his Majesty, and a[redacted]s received invitations to [redacted]d Nagle was to have bee[redacted] to the King of the Neth[redacted]ed with a sudden indisp[redacted]ted his joining the Royal[redacted]quences might have been [redacted] Admiral, had it not be[redacted] skilful aid of M. Walke[redacted]y. This day our Sovereign will dine alone in his apartment and afterwards his Majesty [redacted] theatre with his presence. T[redacted] Dovonshire is here, and was on[redacted] yesterday at the P[redacted] leave this city to-morr[redacted] the troops will go tho[redacted] representing the moveme[redacted] on the day of the battle. H[redacted] quitting that memorable field, will proceed to Namur, where h[redacted]orrow night, and thence co[redacted]all the rapidity that b[redacted]roads, will admit. [redacted]certain fact, that he[redacted] either Berlin, Vienn[redacted]

[redacted]T. 30.

The Ki[redacted]is on the morning of [redacted]n the evening of that day, the cannon of the citadel of Lisle announced the approach of his Majesty

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—*Printed for the* PROPRIETORS, *by* JOS. FRAN. DE JESUS, No. 1, *Church Gate Street.*

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1822.

(Continued from the last Page.)

to that city. The Marquis de Jumilac, who had arrived an hour previously preceded at the head of his staff to the faubourg de la Barre, to accompany the King on his entrance. A trival accident procured to the inhabitants of Lisle the pleasure of having a full view of his Majesty. Near the barrier, a spring of the carriage broke, and the postillions pulled up. The carriage of Madame de Lamairie followed that of the King; this lady alighted, and had the honour of ceding it to the Monarch, who, at the invitation of the Marquis de Jumilhac, consented to occupy it. An immense multitude preceded his Majesty, who was welcomed by the most animated acclamations, which he acknowledged in an affectionate manner. The King alighted at the Hotel de l' Europe, where he received the principal authorities. The population of the town thronged the Rue Basse, in which the hotel is situated. In the course of the evening, the garrison band played various military airs and select symphonies under the windows of the saloon. Gazette de France.

His Majesty, the King of England, having passed the night at Lisle, left that city on the morning of the 28th instant, for Brussels, where he could arrive the same evening. It was expected that after having dined with the whole Court, this Monarch would go to the Theatre, to see the Opera of the *Bayaderes* performed,

To the details which have already been given relative to the stay of this Sovereign at Calais, we have to add, that on drinking the first glass of wine after dinner, at the Hotel Dessen, his Majesty gave, "Gentlemen, I drink the health of the King of France." With his last glass he toasted "The good welcome which I have received in this town."

Every thing concurs to induce the belief that his Majesty will visit neither Vienna nor Paris, as has been rumoured.—*Journal de Paris*

The King of England left Lisle on the morning of the 27th, at half-past nine o'clock, after breakfast, at which were present MM. de la Chatre and Jumilhac, the Prefect and the Mayor. His Majesty took the route to Belgium. At the moment of his departure, M. de Jumilhac received a very beautiful snuff-box; the proprietor of the Hotel de l'Europe a draft for 6,000 francs; the guard another for 500 francs; and the band one for 200 francs.—*Courier Francais.*

BRUSSELS, SEPT 25.

We every instant expect his Majesty the King of England in this town.

It is said that our Sovereign, in order to give his illustrious host, the King of England, a high idea of his royal munificence, and of the flourishing state of the modern Flemish School, intends to offer his Majesty twelve of the best paintings in our Saloon, in different styles. If this which we doubt not, be true, the present will red to a great King, worthy to possess them, from his taste for the fine arts, will recall the period when, disdaining gold and jewels, Lorenzo the Magnificent, received as an invaluable treasure, the most trivial remnant of ancient art, and only displayed to the eyes of Sovereigns who visited Florence, works of ancient and modern genius.

The Marquis of Londonderry, Lord Clanwilliam, *Milord Dunlo*, and MM. *Paris* and Ward, arrived here this day from London, and alighted at the hotel Wellington. The Duke of Wellington also arrived from Paris. His Grace alighted at the hotel Bellvue.

THE KING.

(EXTRACT OF A PRIVATE LETTER, DATED BRUSSELS, SEPTEMBER 29)

"His Majesty departed from Lisle for Brussels on Thursday morning, at ten o'clock. The last stage to the latter city he was drawn by six horses of the King of the Netherlands, attended by an escort of Hussars. His Majesty immediately proceeded to the house of Lord Clancarty, situate in the Park, where the Duke of Wellington, the Marquesses of Londonderry and Conyngham, and Sir B. Bloomfield, were waiting to receive him. A body of infantry was drawn up before the Ambassador's house, with the State band of music, which struck up on his Majesty's arrival the national anthem of 'God save the King.'

"His Majesty was dressed in a plain dark brown coat, and appeared to be in good health and spirits. He was well received by the people. A number of English Gentlemen had placed themselves near the entrance to the Ambassador's house, by whom the King was enthusiastically greeted. His Majesty appeared highly gratified with this mark of attention, and acknowledged it with his usual graciousness. About a quarter of an hour after his arrival, the King of the Netherlands came in his coach drawn by six horses, escorted by a body guard, to congratulate him on his arrival. His Majesty did not leave Lord Clancarty's house that evening, but partook of a fete prepared for him there, with a select party. The small theatre at the front of the house, and some few houses in the neighbourhood, as well as the great theatre, were illuminated. On Friday his Majesty visited the theatre; and Saturday, we understand, was fixed for his visit to the field of Waterloo; accompanied by the Duke of Wellington. He was also to be gratified with a review of the Belgian troops at Brussels. Monday morning was fixed for his departure for Hanover.

"His Majesty's style of travelling, with the exception of an escort, is more in the fashion of an English Nobleman than in the splendour of a British Monarch. The King of France had ordered relays of cavalry to escort our King through that country, but his Majesty declined that mark of respect. His Majesty's gracious ease and cheerfulness, at the various places where he stopt, have left the most favourable impressions."

EXTRACTS FROM BRUSSELS PAPERS, TO THE 3D INSTANT, WHICH ARRIVED LAST NIGHT.

"BRUSSELS, SEPT. 29TH.

"His Britannic Majesty, in one of the Court carriages, drawn by six horses, went yesterday to the Palace of Laeken at half-past four o'clock. Lord Clancarty followed in another carriage. There was a grand dinner, and then a play. When his Majesty returned to Brussels the Allee Verte was illuminated. This evening his Majesty will be present at the representation of the Bajaderes, of the Theatre Royal. To-morrow his Majesty will visit the field of Waterloo with the Duke of Waterloo, the hero of that memorable day.

"SEPTEMBER 30.

"The representation at the Great Theatre, yesterday evening, will be memorable in our theatrical annals. His Britannic Majesty, the King, and all the Royal Family, the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Londonderry, a great number of the illustrious strangers, as well as an immense crowd of spectators, were present, and the theatre was worthy of such an assembly.

"The King of England, who was to depart to-day, after viewing the field of Waterloo, will remain here; his departure is fixed for to-morrow, at eight o'clock A. M.

"OCTOBER 1.

"The King of England set out this morning at nine o'clock for Namur; he will visit the plain of Waterloo as he passes. He takes the road to Huy, Liege, and Aix-a-Chapelle, to Germany. His Majesty has purchased some magnificent Brussels lace, and some articles of jewellery of M. Dutalis."

The following is the copy of a letter from his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, in answer to an application from Sir R. Wilson;—

Horse Guards, Sept. 25th, 1822.

SIR,—I have acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, and having laid it before his Majesty, I have it in command to acquaint you, that his Majesty does not judge it proper to comply with the wish expressed in it.

I am, Sir, Yours,
(Signed) FREDERICK,
Commander in Chief.

To Sir R. Wilson,

A copy of the correspondence has been transmitted by Sir R. Wilson, to his Constituents, accompanied by the following letter: *To the Electors of the Borough of Southwark.*

PARIS, Sept. 20th.

GENTLEMEN,—I feel it my duty to put you in immediate possession of the following correspondence between his Royal Highness the Duke of York and myself.

The measure which the King's Ministers have advised his Majesty to adopt, and persist in maintaining, is one that gives me comparatively little concern, on account of my own interests; but as it involves questions affecting all the elementary principles of justice, public safety, and liberty, I pledge myself to the discharge of every duty these considerations impose.

I must, for reasons with which you may hereafter be made acquainted, remain in Paris until the arrival of the next mail, but I propose in every event to be in England at the end of the ensuing week.

I am, Gentlemen,
With great respect, your obedt. servt.
(Signed) ROBERT WILSON

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.—SEPT, 23D.

SIR ROBERT WILSON.

The following is given as an explanation of the cause of the dismission of this officer. Sir Robert Wilson is himself at present in Paris, and knows, as yet, nothing of his dismissal:

"On the day of the Queen's funeral, at the time the Procession was approaching Cumberland-gate, and after the firing by the military at the people had commenced, Sir Robert Wilson rode up to Captain Oakes, then on duty near Cumberland-gate, and remonstrated with him on the conduct of the soldiers under his command, which, he said, 'was disgraceful to the regiment, and injurious to the character of the service.' Captain Oakes replied, 'Sir Robert Wilson, I know you perfectly well, but I shall enter into no discussion with you on this point at present. I shall do my duty, and my men will do their's.' Nothing further then passed. On the following day Captain Oakes submitted the occurrence to the other officers of the Regiment, in order to obtain their opinion on the course which it became him, as a man of honour, to pursue on the subject. He was willing to regard the affair as one of a personal nature, solely affecting himself, and only required their sanction to take immediately the proper measures to obtain reparation. The other officers of the Regiment, however, refused to allow a transaction, which they considered to imply a general reflection on the Regiment, to be adjusted on the terms of a private difference, and would not consent that Captain Oakes should take the affair upon himself in the manner proposed. A statement of what occurred at Cumberland-gate between Sir Robert Wilson and Captain Oakes was in consequence drawn up, and transmitted to the Duke of York. His Royal Highness, on receiving it, caused a private inquiry into the correctness of the facts to be instituted, and having found them established to his satisfaction, he referred the whole affair to the King, who, in consequence, caused his Royal pleasure to be declared, that Sir Robert Wilson should be dismissed the service."

[ANOTHER STATEMENT.]

When Sir Robert Wilson heard the pistol shots, he expressed a desire to go up to the spot, and at least ascertain the cause of them. His friends would have detained him, from considering that his presence at such a scene might, like many other innocent and well-meant acts, be liable to malicious construction. This Sir Robert Wilson declared to be unworthy his regard, so long as there was a chance of saving one life, or dissuading the military from the smallest exercise of violence. He therefore accosted the Commanding Officer, simply asking him whether it was by his orders that the soldiers fired?—The officer replied "No" Sir Robert then begged him "for God's sake to interfere and prevent the effusion of blood." The firing did, as our informants have assured us, cease almost immediately, and by the interposition of the officers.

AFFAIRS OF GREECE.

(From the Constitutional Paris Journal.)

EXTRACT OF A PRIVATE LETTER FROM LEGHORN, DATED SEPT. 10.

"The spectacle which Greece at present presents, abandoned as she is to herself, is truly imposing. She is without arms, without ammunition, and without ships of war. Her soldiers, like her ancient heroes, are obliged to defend themselves with slings and clubs; and yet in this forlorn state they have twice conquered and destroyed and burnt two Turkish flotillas. They have reduced almost all the fortresses of the Archipelago, and the humiliated Turks have surrendered and delivered to the Greeks the arms which were destined to have been employed against them. What have the descendants of Saladin, the haughty disciples of Mahomet, hitherto opposed to these victories. Nothing except massacres of women, children, and old men, peaceable and defenceless beings whose blood has bathed the streets of Smyrna and Constantinople. What I say will appear extraordinary; and, I shall perhaps be asked whether I take no account of the united forces of the Ottoman empire, of the Asiatic troops daily arriving at Contstantinople, and if I expect that the immense Turkish empire will be overthrown by the efforts of a dispersed people, who are destitute of resources, and whom many persons affect to call rebels. But I shall reply to these objections in another letter. In the meantime the following is the news we have here:—

"A passenger who sailed in the last vessel which has left this port for the Morea, writes, that the Turks, besieged in the fortress of Monambasia, offered to capitulate, proposing to leave their arms, baggage, and ammunition, on condition of their lives and liberty being guaranteed to them. The Greeks, more humane than their enemies agreed to these terms, and the convention has been executed. There were found in the fortress twenty thousand muskets and a quantity of ammunition. The Turks, thanks to the Provisional Government, have been better treated than they expected. Famine and disease rage in all the other forts, and they cannot hold out long. The destruction of the second Turkish fleet is an event of great importance, and its relations are so multiplied, that new results daily follow from it. Two vessels which left Constantinople on the 19th arrived here to-day. They report that off Corona they spoke to Captain Cercowick, bound to Genoa, who told them that two Greek vessels, which boarded him, had informed him of the total destruction of the Turkish fleet. This fleet, after losing eight vessels in the Battle of Samos, took refuge between Cos and Rhodes, where the Greeks again attacked and destroyed it entirely, with the exception of a ship of the line and two frigates, in chase of which they were left. These vessels, confirmed the report of the massacre at Constantinople, in consequence of this news becoming known there."

THE COURIER

SEPTEMBER 3,

The Hon. East India Company's chartered ship Waterloo, arrived in the Downs on Thursday night, and proceeded for the River yesterday morning.

The chartered ship Hyperion passed through the Downs for the River yesterday afternoon.

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUG. 7.—Lady Strangford was on Sunday last, delivered of a son—both are doing well.

The sum total subscribed up to the 30th ult. in Dublin, towards the Palace, or Monument, to be erected in commemoration of his Majesty's landing in Ireland, is 7,869l. Irish money, or about 7,200l. English money

PORTSMOUTH, SEPT. 3,

The numerous and interesting sights that abound in this neighbourhood have caused the Ex-Queen of Peru to sojourn here a few days ere she goes to London.

Lady Cochrane, we are sorry to say, is much indisposed at the George Hotel. Her

Ladyship was about to proceed to London, but was suddenly taken ill.

The recent Promotion in the Guards has given general satisfaction, and, like all the military measures of his Royal Highness the Commander-in Chief, is one calculated for the active benefit of the service. Hitherto the Regimental Field Officers of the Guards were for the most part Major-Generals, which rank in a manner, paralysed the regimental services, and rendered them incompetent to the duties of the grade they filled. His Royal Highness has removed the inconvenience, by the appointment of Field Officers to the three regiments, who are not of a higher class than Colonel in the army; thus producing, at the same time, a corps-promotion, which obviates the necessity of reducing those Captains and subalterns to half-pay, whose battalions lost two companies on the 24th ult.

PORTSMOUTH, SEPT. 4—On Monday last the 10th Foot embarked in three transports for Plymouth, to relieve the 3d Guards. The Andromache frigate, which has lately arrived, brought home Lady Cochrane. The Glasgow reached Spithead, on her return from Cuxhaven, yesterday evening. On Sunday next the Tyne is expected to sail for Jamaica. It is reported she is to take out Lord Auckland to Bourdeaux, and that she will touch at Madeira. She is supposed to carry out the orders for the consolidation of the two commands, in pursuance to the late system of retrenchment.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER. 8, 1821.

This Gazette notifies, that his Majesty has nominated Major W. Morrison, of the Madras Establishment, a Companion of the Order of the Bath; and that he has approved of the 1st Regiment of Foot being permitted to resume their original designation, "First, or the Royal Regiment of Foot," instead of the First, or Royal Scots Regiment of Foot; " and of their being permitted to bear on their colours and appointments the words " Egmont op Zee," and "Sainte Luce."

The following letter has been addressed by Sir R. Wilson to his Constituents:—

TO THE ELECTORS OE SOUTHWARK.

GENTLEMEN,

Paris, Sept. 27, 1821.

An order in his Majesty's name has removed me from the British Army.

You have read my condemnation, and I cannot suffer another post to pass without assuring you that my demand for Charge and Trial was instantly dispatched.

I will not insult you by a request to suspend your judgement, when the opportunity for defence has not been as yet offered; but it is my duty to declare to you that I am fully alive to all the obligations which, in every contingency, a regard for your honour as well as my own, prescribes.

I am, Gentleman, with grateful respect,

Your obedient servant,

R. WILSON.

The following nomination of a Council of Regency during his Majesty's absence, appears in The Gazette of the 18th of September.

At the Court at Carlton House, the 17th September, 1821.

Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

His Majesty in Council this day declaring his intention of going out of the Kingdom for a short time, was pleased to nominate the following persons to be Lords Justices for the Administration of the Government during his Majesty's absence:—

His Royal Highness Frederick Duke of York,

Charles Lord Archbishop of Canterbury,

John Earl of Eldon, Lord Chancellor.

Dudley Earl of Harrowby, Lord President,

John Earl of Westmorland, Lord Privy Seal,

James Duke of Montrose, Master of Horse,

Arthur Duke of Wellington, Master General of the Ordnance.

Charles Ingoldsby Marquess of Winchester, Groom of the Stole.

George James Marques Cholmondely, Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household.

Robert Marquess of Londonderry, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Henry Earl Bathurst, another of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Charles Chetwynd Talbot, Earl Talbot, Lieutenant General and General Governor of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland.

Robert Banks Earl of Liverpool, First Commissioner of the Treasury.

Robert Viscount Melville, First Commissioner of the Admiralty.

Henry Viscount Sidmouth, author of his Majesty's Principal Secretaris of State.

William Lord Maryborough, Master of the Mint.

The Right Honourable Nicholas Vansittart, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Right Honorable Charles Bathurst, Chancelor of the Duchy of Lanchster; and.

The Right Honorable Frederick John Robinson, Treasurer of the Navy.

EAST INDIA HOUSE, SEPT. 20.

Yesterdy a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the undermentioned ships were thus timed, viz:—

Earl of Balcarres, and N. S. (W. Hunter), for Bengal and China; Thomas Coutts, and N. S. (K. Smith). for Madras and China; to be afloat 11th October, 1821, sail to Gravesend 28th Octo. 1821, stay there 30 days, and be in the Downs 1st Dec. 1821.

Dunira, Duke of York, and N. S. (J. Shepherd), for Bombay and China; to be afloat 9th Nov. 1821, sail to Gravsend 24th Nov. 1821, stay there 30 days, and be in the Downs 31st Dec. 1821.

N. S. (E. M. Daniell), for Bengal and China; Orwell, and N. S. (J. Walker), for St. Helena, Bombay, and China; to be afloat 24th Nov. 1821, sail to Gravesend 9th December, 1821, stay there 30 days, and be in the Downs 31st Jan. 1822.

Castle Huntly and Buckingkhamshire, for Bombay and China; to be afloat 7th Jan. 1822, sail to Gravesend 22d Jan. 1822, stay there 30 days, and be in the Downs 27th Feb. 1822.

Lady Melville, Marquess of Huntly, London and Canning, for China; to be afloat 7th March 1822, sail to Gravesend 22d March, 1822, stay there 30 days, and be in the Downs the 27th April, 1822.

The following Captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships, viz:—

Captain Walker (New Ship), building by J Campbel, for St. Helena, Bombay and China; Captain Shepherd, Berwickshire, for Bombay and China; Capt. Haviside, Thames, for Bencolen and China; and Captain Daniell, Duchess of Atholl, for Bengal and China.

The Hampshire Telegraph,

OCTOBER 1.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

The Gazette announces that his Majesty has been pleased to grant to Admiral Sir J. P. Beresford, K. C. B. permission to accept and wear the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword.

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 18.

The Duke of Chatre, first Gentleman of the Chamber to Louis the XVIIIth, left Paris yesterday for Calais, to congratulate his Majesty George IV. on his arrival on the French territory and to convey the invitation of his Royal Master, requesting the honor of a visit in the French capital. Orders have been dispatched to the various Prefects along the route of his Britannic Majesty, to receive the illustrious visitor with all the honors due to his pre-eminent station. It was rumoured for some days that his Majesty would visit Paris, and thence proceed to Germany. It is now ascertained, that from Calais he will immediately on his debarkation take the route of Brussels. Early in the month of October we shall have the honor of his Royal presence in this capital.—The political match-makers are eagerly providing the British Throne with a Queen. The preponderance of opinion is in favor of an illustrious Hungarian lady, who, they say, is destined to preside over the female dignity of England, and to perpetuate, in his Majesty's line, the heirs of the Protestant succession. The arrival of his Britannic Majesty, and the agitated state of events in Spain, absorb the conversation of every circle.

LONDON,—SEPT. 24, 1821.

The Paris Papers of Friday contain a letter from Frankfort, which states that one of the conditions required of the Turks by Russia, was the cession of a port in the Archipelago, where a Russian squadron might be stationed at the expence of Turkey, in order to secure the execution of the other stipulations.—The Ports has issued a Manifesto, disclaiming all acts of tyranny or oppression which may have been committed against any portion of its subjects, and commanding persons in authority to take the utmost care that the peaceable Christian inhabitants of the Empire may not be molested.

Two interesting Turkish documents were received to-day; one dated 18th July, is addressed by the Grand Vizier to Count Nesselrode, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, in consequence of the refusal of Baron Strogonoff to receive the answer of the Porte to the Russian note. The other is the answer itself, which was sent with the former to Count Nesselrode. They are drawn up with great simplicity; and are marked by an earnest desire to conciliate the Russian Government. There is, however a striking difference in the tone of both, as they relate to the persons to whom they are immediately addressed—that to the Foreign Minister is highly complimentary to his justice, moderation, and pacific sentiments; whilst the Ambassador is charged, with more candour than courtesy, with falsifying the facts which he was in the habit of communicating to his Court. The Ports evidently regarded Strongonoff as an inveterate enemy, all whose efforts were directed to light up a war between the two powers, which will account for the harsh truths which have been addressed to him. Count Nesselrode is said to be opposed to hostilities, and to be upheld in his opposition by the Emperor.

Madrid Papers have reached town to the 5th instant. Great fermentation exist in that capital. What its secret causes are, cannot yet be thoroughly ascertained. A plot is, however, stated to have been discovered to bring about a Republic, in which the celebrated Riego was a party; and he has been conveyed a prisoner to Lerida. The following is an outline of the asserted conspiracy:—Two French refugees, named Husson and Montarlot, conspired to revolutionize Spain and France! and the Spanish police seized, in the lodging of Montarlot, a state paper in embryo, which disposes France prospectively under a Republican Government, with the renowned Montarlot for its President, and La Fayette (who no doubt never dreamt of the honour intended him) Commander in Chief of the National Guard. M. Montarlot had even prepared patriotic songs, to be sung by the National French Army, in which his own name figures considerably. Such is the extravagant scheme into which Reigo and Mins are supposed to have entered! The sensation caused by these transactions in Madrid has been very great. General Morillo having been removed, the King appointed successively two War Ministers, both decrepid and unpopular men, who declined their appointment. The Secretaries of State had also sent in their resignations. In the mean time turbulent clubs of the capital have aided greatly in exciting the populace; and on the 4th inst. they assembled in a state of high commotion. One of their demands is reported to have been, that the " Ambassador of France should be sent home." This sprang from a general impression, it seems, that the French Ambassodor possessed a large influence with King Ferdinand, and abused it to the injury of the nation. The return of the King to Madrid is described to have been another object of much anxiety and of angry importunity with the people. The Minister Bardaxi proclaimed by torch light, on the 5th, that the King would not repair to the capital until the 28th, for the opening of the Cortes; a communication which did not serve to allay the general spirit of discontent.—More recent accounts serve to allay the dread of some convulsion at Madrid; the public alarm had subsided, both there and at Saragossa. The ridiculous plot still remains a mystery; but a third French adventurer, named Vandancourt, is now added to the others with whom was said to have originated the famous scheme of French invasion. Don Jose St. Martin is named Political Chief of Madrid and its dependencies.

Extract of a letter from the Agent to Lloyd's at Constantinople, dated 25th August:—" Since my last of the 10th instant, every thing has remained tranquil, and this is the more fully confirmed by the renewal of some commercial operations. In consequence of the government having refused to take more corn, about 130 cargoes have gone forward, amongst which are several that had been contracted for 50 days ago, and it is to be feared that some serious loss will ensue, as they could not be in a fit state for a long voyage after such detention. The Cumbrian frigate arrived at Smyrna the 18th instant. The general opinion now seems to be in favor of peace." A circular letter has been addressed by the Turkish Government, to commanders of provinces enjoining them to give every protection to the peaceable and unoffending Greeks, and also to those who having been rebels should return to their allegiance. The Patriarch had issued an injunction exhorting the Greeks to submission.—By sea nothing of importance had occurred. The Turkish fleet had sailed from Rhodes for Prevesa, in order to relieve Patras. The Greek fleet were much disheartened, and divided amongst themselves; they had made an attempt to land at Scala Nova, but had been repulsed by the Turks.—The affair relative to the detention of the cargoes of corn in the port of Constantinople, during the embargo, has been amicably adjusted by the interference of Lord Strangford the British Embassador.

Letters from Constantinople, which reach to the 20th August, announce that the inhabitants enjoyed in that Capital a tranquility which, the writer states, leaves nothing farther to be desired, as not more than two or three murders are committed per day.

Letters from Smyrna, of the 17th ult. were received this day, at which period tranquillity was perfectly restored. In consequence of the news of the departure of the Russian Ambassador from Constantinople, the French Consul and his suite had left Smyrna.

During the last week 445 passengers arrived at Calais; the same number of packet-boats left that port for England as arrived, but the number of passengers was greater, viz. 514—*Paris Paper.*

PARIS,—SEPTEMBER 23.

His Majesty, on his return from Hanover, will give up his *incognito*, and be received in France as King of Great Britain.—*Journal des Debats.*

" The King of England is not expected at Paris before the 15th of November.

" Lord Byron has written the following epitaph:—" Here lies a being who had all the virtues of humanity without its vices." This perfect being was Boatswain, the dog of the Noble Peer.—*Gazette de France.*

" A report is in circulation in London that the British Government has determined on examining all the manuscripts left by Bonaparte, without regard to the persons with whom they are deposited. It is even asserted that Sir H. Lowe, the Governor of St. Helena, provisionally seized all the papers of Napoleon, and brought them to England.—*Constitutionnel.*

" A commercial letter from Bayonne states, that in consequence of the recent events, of which Spain has been the theatre, all the garrisons on the Spanish frontier from Jean de Luz to Collioure, are to be considerably reinforced, and that different corps of troops are marching to proceed to their respective destinations.

" French Funds, Sep. 22. For the opening this day, 87*f.* 30c.—Bank Stock, 1555*f.*

" MADRID, Sept. 13.—The tempest by which this city was lately shaken has been succeeded by a calm. His Majesty has decided upon returning to the capital as soon as possible.

STUTGARD, Sept. 15—The King of England, it is understood, intends visiting his sister, the Dowager-Queen of Wirtemberg, at Louisburg. As this Sovereign has declared that it was not his wish to take up his residence at a Royal Palace, but rather to reside at a hotel, the Queen Dowager has hired the hotel of a private individual, at the door of which she has caused a flag to be erected. It is said that she will receive her august brother in the attire of an hostess.

" CASSEL, Sept. 15.—Madame, the reigning Electress, has just quitted our capital for Brussels, with her two daughters, on a visit to the Queen of the Netherlands. She intends waiting there, also, the arrival of the King of England.

SIR ROBERT BAKER.

A statement of the unfortunate affair of the 14th August having been laid before the King, his Majesty was pleased to express his disapprobation of some part of Sir Robert Baker's conduct on that day. This was communicated to Sir Robert, and his resignation as a Magistrate immediately followed as a matter of course. Sir Robert sat at Bow-street, for the last time, on Wednesday evening.

Thursday afternoon the office of Chief Magistrate was conferred upon Richard Birnie, Esq. by command of his Majesty, through Lord Sidmouth.

Mr. White, of the Queen-square Police-office, we understand, is to be third Magistrate at Bow-street.

PUBLIC FUNDS.

Considerable fluctuations have occurred at the Stock Exchange, which are believed to have been produced by the state of the Corn-market, and the supposed prospects of an unfavourable harvest. This opinion was further strengthened, on Friday, by the transactions in exchanges, of one of the most eminent houses in the city, principally connected with the north of Europe, and which shewed an expectation that the ports must be opened in November for the importation of grain. The manner in which the prices of stock have been affected by these circumstances is, first, by the sales made to meet the increased expen

diture, or the speculations of the corn trade; and, secondly, by the effect which a fall in the exchanges, and the exportation of gold to make purchases of foreign grain, may have on the circulating medium of the country. Both these theories would be overthrown by a few days of fine weather; indeed, the change in Saturday's temperature produced a rise of one-quarter per cent. We believe, however, that the accounts of the failure of the harvest have been much exaggerated. Both in the west and east of Scotland, according to the papers received on Saturday, the crops are stated to be abundant. We learn, also, by the letters from Amsterdam, which is the great emporium of grain for the Continent, that the merchants there believe the rise in the English market to be wholly a fictitious one, and that it offers so little prospect of opening the ports, that wheat at Amsterdam has not risen more than one shilling the quarter. The harvests on the Continent are all stated to have been, in an extraordinary degree, productive. None of the great capitalists are observed to have sold stock lately, which justifies our belief that the late operations in the corn-market, and at the stock-exchange, have been equally the result of ill-founded speculation. Consols for the Account left off at 75 seven-eighths.

French stock is rising, the quotation of Wednesday from Paris being 86f. 20c. without the dividend. It is strongly suspected, from this circumstance, that the answer of Russia to the dispatch of the Turkish Government has been received there, and that it is pacific. Letters received on Saturday, both from Vienna and Peterburgh, decidedly concur in that opinion, though they do not absolutely assert the fact. It is said, too, that the French Ministers are secretly lending their influence to the support of the rentes. Neapolitan bonds are somewhat lower than the preceding week, varying from 68¼ to 69. The prices of other stock is as follows.—Prussian bonds, 83½; Russian metallic stock, 75½; Spanish bonds, 56; and Austrian metallic stock, 78¼.

THE OBSERVER,—SEPT. 17, 1821.

LANCASTER SUMMER ASSIZES, SEPT. 14.

[Before Mr. Justice Holroyd and Common Jury.]

LIBEL UPON HER LATE MAJESTY.

REX v. BLACOW, CLERK.—It was expected that this trial would have come on yesterday, and the Court in consequence was crowded to excess, especially with females. The same cusiosity being rather increased than abated, great multitudes assembled at the doors of the Court before they were opened this morning. But previously to the opening of the public doors every part of the Court, where any accomodation for sitting, or even for convenient standing or hearing could be found, was already occupied. The Rev. defendant was among the first who took his seat immediately below the crier, and directly opposite to the Jury. When the doors were opened the rush was tremendous, and in an instant every inch of standing room in the Court (the most spacious in the kingdom) was occupied. At 9 o'clock Mr. Justice Holroyd took his seat, and the Jury was sworn. The following are their names:—

1. Lawrence Haworth	7. Edward Swabrick
2. James Simpson	8. Wm. Whitworth
3. James Whitaker	9. Edward Moss
4. William Willatt	10. John Ernshaw
5. John Goodhere	11. John Roster,
6. Wm. Dickinson	12. James Barker

Robert Stephenson, after having been called, was told that he might leave the box.

Mr. Tindall stated the pleadings. It was an indictment against the Rev. Richard Blacow, for a scandalous and malicious libel against the late Queen. The first count charged that he had composed and preached the words charged as libellous: the second count charged, that he had composed and published the words in a pamphlet, entitled the substance of a discourse, &c.; the third count charged, that he had composed and published the words set forth in the indictment. The defendant pleaded not guilty, upon which issue was joined.

Mr. Brougham: May it please your Lordship, Gentlemen of the Jury.—It is my painful duty to lay before you the particulars of this case, and it is yours to try it; and my part shall be performed in a very short time indeed, for I have little, if any thing, more to do, than merely to read—what I will not characterise by words of my own, but what I will leave to you, and may leave to every man, whose mind is not perverted, to affix a proper description, I read to you what the defendant composed and printed. You have heard from my learned friend,—and if you have any doubt, it will soon be removed,—to whom the following passage applies. Of the Queen it is that the passage is written and printed.

"The term 'cowardly,' which they have now laid to my charge, I think you will do me the justice to say, does not belong to me; that feeling was never an inmate of my bosom; neither when the Jacobins raged around us with all their fury; nor in the present day of radical uproar and delusion. The latter, indeed, it must be allowed, have one feature about them even more hideous and disgusting than the Jacobins themselves. They fell down and worshipped the Goddess of Reason, a most respectable and decent sort of being."

And you know, gentlemen, that she was a common postitute taken from the stews of Paris.

"A most respectable and decent sort of being, compared with that which the radicals have set up as the idol of their worship. They have elevated the Goddess of Lust on the pedestal of shame, an object of all others the most congenial to their taste, the most deserving of their homage, the most worthy of their adoration. After exhibiting her claims to their favour in two distant quarters of the globe, after compassing sea and land with her guilty paramour to gratify to the full her impure desires, and even polluting the holy speulchre itself with her presence, to which she was carried in mock majesty astride upon an as, she returned to this hallowed soil so hardened in sin, so bronzed with infamy, so callous to every feeling of decency or of shame as to go on Sunday last."—

Here, gentlemen, the reverend preacher alluded, not to the public procession to St. Paul's to return thanks, or to other processions which might, partly at least, be considered as political, but to her late Majesty's humble, unaffected, pious devotion in the church of Hammersmith.—"to go on Sunday last, clothed in the mantle of adultery, to kneel down at the altar of that God who is 'of purer eyes than to behold iniquity,' when she ought rather to have stood barefoot in the aisle, covered with a sheet as white as 'unsunned snow,' doing penance for her sins. Till this had been done, I would never have defiled my hands by placing the sacred symbols in hers; and this she would have been compelled to do in those good old days when church discipline was in its pristine vigonr and activity."

Gentlemen, the author of this libel is a minister of the Gospel. The libel is a sermon; the act of publication was preaching it;—the place was his church;—the day was the sabbath;—the audience was his congregatiou. Far be it from me to treat lightly that office of which he wears the outward vestments, and which he by his conduct profanes. A pious, humble, inoffensive charitable minister of the Gospel of peace is duly entitled to the tribute of affection and respect which is ever cheerfully bestowed. But I know no title to our affection or veneration which is possessed by a meddling, intriguing, turbulent priest, even when he chooses to separate his sacred office from his profane acts; but far less when he mixes up both together—when he refrains not from entering the sanctuary with calumny—when he not only invades the sacred circle of domestic life with the torch of slander, but enters the hallowed threshold of the temple and casts it flaming on the altar—when he pollutes with rank calumnies the air which he especially is bound to preserve holy and pure—when he makes the worship of God the means of injuring his neighbour, and polluting the flock committed to his care. Of the defendant's motives I say nothing. I care not what they were; for innocent they could not be. I care not whether he wished to pay court to some patron, to look up to the bounty of power, or whether it was mere mischief and wickedness, or whether it was a union of interest with spite. But be his motives of a darker or lighter shade, innocent they could not have been: and unless the passage I have read proceeded from innocency, it would be a libel on you to doubt that you will find it a libel. Of the illustrious and unfortunate individual who was the object of this attack, I forbear to speak. She is now removed from such low strife, and there is an end, with respect to her, of, I cannot say chequered, for her life was one continued course of injustice, oppression, and animosity from all who either held or looked up to—all who either possessed or courted, emolument & aggrandizement;—but the grave has closed over her unrelenting persecutions. Unrelenting I may well call them, for they have not spared her ashes. The evil passions which beset her steps in life have not ceased to pursue her memory, and with a resentment more implacable than death. But it is yours it is yours to vindicate the insulted laws of your country. If your verdict will have no effect on the defendant, if he still go on unrepenting and unabashed, it will at least teach others or deter them from violating the decency of the law.

[It is impossible to convey an idea of the powerful solemnity of this address, or the irresistable impression it made on all who heard it.]

Mr. Thomas Burgland Johnson; I am a printer at Liverpool. Mr. Blacow applied to me for printing of his sermon. That was the sermon now handed to me. During the time the printing was going on I saw him repeatedly. I delivered to him the proof sheets. I have one in my custody. It contains a few marks made by him. The word "crisis" is altered to "juncture." It was delivered back with that alteration to me by Mr. Blacow. The sermon was afterwards printed by me. Mr. Blacow paid me for the printing.

By Mr. Blacow; I do not know the instigators of this prosecution. I don't know at whose expense it is carried on. I know Mr. Brougham. He offered himself a candidate for Liverpool some years ago.

Mr. Justice Holroyd: What has that to do with your defence?

Mr. Blacow: I wish to show that Mr. Brougham is connected with those in Liverpool who instigated the prosecution.

Mr. Justice Holroyd: That is immaterial.

Mr. Blacow bowed with great submission, and said he would do nothing which his Lordship thought irregular.

Cross-examination continued: Mr. Brougham is a member of the Concentric Society. I know Egerton Smith, the editor of the "Liverpool Mercury" perfectly well. I have known him 9 or 10 years. His character and principles are perfectly well known to me.

Mr. Justice Holroyd: That can have nothing to do with your defence.

Mr. Blacow: My Lord, I wish to show the spirit of the party in Liverpool with whom Mr. Brougham is connected.

Mr. Justice Holroyd: If I allow you to go into such inquiries, I should be guilty of perverting all justice.

Mr. Blacow: My Lord, I shall ask nothing which your Lordship shall think irregular or improper.

Cross-examination continued: When I was engaged in printing the sermon, you undoubtedly had frequent conversations with me respecting its principles and tendency. The substance of your motives as you stated them, was to expose the views of the Whigs and Radicals. You never showed bitterness of hostility towards the Queen on these occasions. You often expressed your regret that she had connected herself with a desperate faction in the state. You often lamented the danger to which the country was exposed from the intrigues of that faction, and the dread of its consequences. There was a procession in Liverpool a few days before your sermon was preached, in honour of what was called the Queen's triumphant acquittal. I was not near the procession. I cannot testify whether there was confusion and uproar in consequense.

Thomas Coglan: I was present at the preaching of the sermon on the 26th of November, 1820, in St. Marks's. It was a Sunday evening's discourse. There was a numerous audience. I believe it is the church in which Mr. Blacow usually preaches. I never heard him but then. I took notes. I have now a note beginning with the term "cowardly." I recollect the term being used. I have a note respecting the Jacobins worshipping the Goddess of Reason. I conceive the expressions used were (as read by you), "They fell down and worshipped the Goddess of Reason—a most respectable and decent sort of being compared with that which the Radicals have set up, as the idol of their worship." I have not the very words, but I have the substance. I have the very expression—"They have elevated the Goddess of Lust, an object of all others the most congenial to their taste, the most deserving of their homage, and the most worthy of their adoration." I recollect the very words being used; but I did not take them down. I have the words down—"After compassing sea and land with her guilty paramour." I have the very expressions—"Rven polluted the Holy Sepulcure with her presence," and returning home hardened in sin and bronzed with infamy."

Mr. Blacow: My Lord, is it right that the words should be read to the witness in this manner?

Mr. Justice Holroyd: No; you may refresh the witness's memory, but not more. You may suggest the subject, and the regular way will be for him to read from his notes.

I have these words (witness read from notes) "Last Sunday she went clothed," &c.

Mr. Justice Holroyd: You cannot support the first count—you cannot prove the tenour.

Mr. Tindell: It is only the substance that it set forth.

Mr. Justice Holroyd: Yes, but you must prove the tenour; you must prove the very words.

Mr. Tindall: It is perfectly immaterial, my Lord; for the other counts are quite the same.

(Examination continued.)—I read the sermon, since printed, yesterday. I compared my notes with the sermon, and found a great portion word for word as I took it down, and the substance the same as I recollected him to have preached.

(Here a minute examination as to expression took place; and after some legal conversation, the first count charging the precise words preached was abandoned.)

Witness proceeded.—Without doubt the words applied to the Queen. I have not the least doubt of it.

By Mr. Blacow.—I am not in the habit of attending St. Mark' church. My motives in attending that evening were, that I had heard you intended to preach a sermon, the chief object of which was to animadvert upon the Queen. It was from curiosity I attended, I do not recollect any individual that communicated to me. I believe it was generally talked of. I usually attend the Unitarian chapel, of which Mr. Harris is minister.

Mr. Justice Holroyd objected to the evidence.

Mr. Blacow: Suppose I should show him to be an Atheist.

Mr. Justice Holroyd: The time was before he was sworn. You cannot examine as to that now he is upon his oath.

Mr. Blacow: I am far from insinuating that the witness is an Atheist; I only supposed a case.

Mr. James Bunnell: I was at St Mark's one evening; I dont't know the date. I heard Mr. Blacow preach. [The printed sermon was handed to the witness, and he was directed to look at the whole passage set forth.] I cannot swear this to be the passage, *verbatim et literatim*, that I heard; but I believe this to be the sum and substance. Looking over the whole passage; I certainly did understand the words to apply to the Queen. I could not, by possibility, suppose that they applied to any other woman. I am still of that opinioo.

By Mr. Blacow: I amnot in the habit of attending at St. Mark's. I heard you thrice, within that time. There was a procession, I think, before that day. I saw the procession pass down Castle-street. It principally consisted of mechanics, labourers, and others of the town. There were at the head twenty or thirty gentlemen whom I knew, and whom I would call respectable. I cannot speak to the number, but I made the remark at the time that there were not above thirty whom I knew. I think, generally speaking, there were from 4,000 to 5,000. There were but thirty whom I knew; there might be many whom I did not know, who still might be very respectable; I wish to throw no reflection.

Was it not your impression that they were generally the lower orders; I mean the very lowest, the scum and rabble?—It certainly was a motley group, a very motley group, and there was not that portion of respectable persons that I saw at other processions. My Lord, I don't wish to be understood to adopt the words "scum and rabble." They were Mechanics, and persons of that class, that might be very decent persons for any thing I know.

Mr. Brougham: No, no; we know the words are not yours.

Re-examined.—The procession was very peaceable and well behaved.

Mr. Millar; I purchased the printed sermon—that printed sermon, at the shop of Evan's, Chegwynn, and Hall. It was exposed to sale these.

Mr. Cross, the prothonotary, now read the pasage set forth in this indictment, the defendant's attorney comparing the indictment at the same time.

Mr. Blacow: My Lord, there is a variation in the title.—The variation was, that the whole title was not set forth; at least, that the words, "and an appenaix bearing on the radical question," were not added to the rest of the title, after the word entitled. His Lordship thought the objection immaterial; but the third count having no title set forth in it, it was read and compared, and no variance found.

Mr. Brougham: That is my case.

Mr. Blacow: It is my desire that the whole sermon should be read; I don't wish the notes, except, perhaps, one note.

Mr. Brougham: If the whole sermon be read, I shall insist upon the notes being read.

Mr. Justice Holroyd: Do you wish the whole discourse to be read, as bearing upon the charge against you, and material for your defence?

Mr. Blacow: Yes, that is my desire.

Mr. Cross rose to his task, but it cannot be expected that we should report even the substance of this sermon of thirty pages. But two notes in one page, and attached to the subject of libel, as read by Mr. Cross made such an impression on all who heard them, that they never can forget them.

(Note to "guilty paramour:"—"See Juvenal's account, in his sixth Satire, of Hippiah's journeyings in the self-same region of the world, by sea and land, with her paramour Sergius. But such parallels, it should seem, however apposite or striking, are not to be adduced; while the advocates of 'injured innocence' and 'unsullied purity' feel no scruple whatever in holding up to public execration, as the very antitype of Nero himself, one, whose forbearance and generosity of character—whose great, noble, and truly magnanimous qualities place him in the very first rank of Princes who have adorned and dignified their exalted stations—and who, ever since the sceptre of power was lodged in his hands, has swayed it with so much honour to himself, such glory to his country, and such inestimable advantage to those who have the happiness to live under his mild and auspicious rule and governance.

(Note to "Mock-Majesty astride upon an ass.")

"Enter Jerusalem on an ass,
"Then on the stage act Columbine;
"Attend with Bergami at mass,
"Then to St. Paul's—Oh! Caroline!"

Mr. Cross got through the printed sermon in about an hour's time.

Mr. Blacow next read a sermon in manuscript, which occupied about two hours and a half. We offer only a few specimens. The Jury having heard the whole of that discourse, he would now proceed to state his motives, and then he would conclude with some reflections. He entered on this subject with great reluctance, owing to an event so awful and sudden as the Queen's death. That event ought to have hushed all angry feelings. [Here the defendant appeared to weep.] But Mr. Brougham was the first to disturb her ashes. Alas, alas! On that part death made no impression. The malignant feelings which were brooding in their hearts vegetated in their breasts, even beneath the cypress. The hydra of faction had reared its terrific head on the day of her funeral. That disclosed the unparalleled malignity and atrocity of the design they had entertained. Her counsel were determined to carry their vindictive feelings beyond the tomb. Her mantle was on their heads, and they were endeavouring to raise trophies on her tomb. This was a posthumous effort of their malice; nothing but the lowest and most malignant feelings of revenge could have drawn him into this Court. Blasphemy and sedition had raised themselves beneath her banner, treason itself had been distilled from her pen. Previous to her trial he had always felt the warmest Interest in her favour, and supposed that it was only levities and indiscretions that were brought to the country with velocipede celerity on the wings of the wind. Favoured as she had been by the late King, and widowed as she had been from the first years she was in the country, he had felt great interest in her. He felt for her perhaps with greater sincerity than her vaunted professional Champions. But when the foul, filthy, and abominable charges against her were established—

Mr. Brougham: I should not wish unnecessarily to interfere, and I have stayed long before I offered any interruption: but surely this is not to be endured.

Mr. Justice Holroyd: No evidence would be admitted of what you assert, if you could produce it: and we must not, therefore, hear assertions resorted to.

Mr. Blacow: When the foul and filthy—

Mr. Brougham: He is just repeating the very terms.

Mr. Justice Holroyd: No, sir, you must not use such language. I am sorry to interrupt you on your defence, but I cannot in law hear such assertions.

Mr. Blacow: Surely I may show what my motives were.

Mr. Justice Holroyd: You cannot make assertions of guilt, when proof would not be admitted. You may state your own opinion and belief.

Mr. Blacow: Then this is my opinion.

Mr. Justice Holroyd: But you may not prove your opinion from newspaper or other sources. The law will not allow it.

Mr. Blacow: The highest court of law tried the question, and gave a verdict.

Mr. Justice Holroyd: We don't legally know what was done there.

Mr. Blacow: It appeared the highest verdict that could be given.

Mr. Brougham: There was no verdict.

Mr. Blacow read on: No ingenuity could pervert the evidence of her own witnesses: and then he felt indignation and disgust in place of pity and respect. Then there was a mock procession in the place he lived in. The howling tempest desolated the land. Then, and not till then, it was that he took up his pen. Every man who had a spark of loyalty, a grain of religion, a particle of affection for his country, was bound to arrest the progress of the desolating storm. He was satisfied that it was his duty to bring all the energies of the pulpit to bear upon it. Party politics were far beneath their notice, but there were christian politics which had a strict claim on their attention. [Here the defendant quoted the several passages of scripture that are usually applied to politics.] With all the systems of dissenters disloyalty & disaffection were interwoven; and if they were not checked, they would soon revive an Oliverian dynasty. Having made these remarks, he would go on next to show, that the symptoms which had preceded the French revolution had begun to appear in this country when he preached his sermon. "When bad men conspire, good men must combine." In their ranks he took his stand against the pen, where would the diadem, where the stars of nobility, where the mitres have been? The democratic mob, under the many headed monster, The Majesty of the People, would have triumphed. "The Thank God, who gave me courage to do my duty in affliction," &c. (quoting the fine peroration of Burke to the electors of Bristol,) "this will be my consolation." If they would lend an ear to the faction which brought him there, to the advocate who had raised the raging waves, and the blood-hounds, and 10,000 other figurative horrors. It was a cool and deliberate act he did; he had yet to learn the head and front of his offending. He had supported the sacred shield of protection, the banner of the sovereign against the standard of anarchy, tumult, and rebellion. If the moral desolation had not been turned by audacity to threaten the peers—

Mr. Justice Holroyd: That is quite irregular.

Mr. Blacow; It was so reported in the newspapers.

Mr. Brougham? If it was, it was most falsely reported; but it never was so reported.

Mr. Blacow: It was not contradicted; and it was on the lips of every radical.

Mr. Justice Holroyd: You cannot assume it as a fact.

Mr. Brougham: Read it.

Mr. Blacow: I brought none with me: but I have read that you said it.

Mr. Justice Holroyd: It is not evidence.

Mr. Blacow: Suppose—as supposition, is it not strictly right?—such arrogant threats were addressed to the peers.

Mr. Justice Holroyd: Assuming that they would allow it.

Mr. Blacow: If they did; they acted wrong (a general burst of laughter.)

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Mr. Justice Holroyd: You must not express your opinion here upon matters before the peers.

Mr. Blacow: What would be your feelings in this comparatively humble court, if similar expressions were addressed to you? (Here he entered into observations on the situation of the Queen, and said the Queen had been allowed to come into this court in very indulgent circumstances, and without an affidavit.)

Mr. Justice Holroyd: She did not stand on the same footing as other subjects.

Mr. Blacow: She is a subject.

Mr. Justice Holroyd: I know it; but on account of her peculiar connexion with the King, she is not bound to make affidavit.

Mr. Brougham: It was tendered.

Mr. Blacow: I'll talk to you by and by. [The rev. gent. next talked of what he called Mr. Denman's filthy Greek.]

Mr. Justice Holroyd: You have nothing to do with persons who are not here.

Mr. Blacow: As public men?

Mr. Justice Holroyd: No, when they have nothing to do with this issue.

Mr. Blacow: This is material, being used in the Queen's defence.

Mr. Justice Holroyd: But you must accompany it with no expression.

Mr. Blacow: Then put out "filthy," though every one who understands Greek knows it to be so. He would much rather regard what Mr. Brougham did than what he said. He refused the money to be voted by Parliament for the Queen. Would he get up and deny that? This was noble. Not a penny of John Bull's money would she receive till her name restored to the Liturgy! This was worthy of the "brave Brunswicker," as The Times called her; but Mr. Brougham advised her to take what Parliament gave with far too generous a feeling.

Mr. Brougham: He has no right my Lord, to make such assertions, more especially as they are notoriously false.

Mr. Blacow: It is reported.

Mr. Brougham: No, it is not. I was more than 200 miles from town when the money was accepted.

Mr. Justice Holroyd: I hope, Sir, you have good sense and feeling enough not to go on in this way.

Mr. Blacow.—Hone and Carlil were allowed to go very far, and am I not to be allowed to go as far.

Mr. Justice Holroyd: The Chief Justice doubted since whether he was justified in letting him go so far. In the case of another person, we were all of opinion that it ought not to be done.

Mr. Blacow: I calculated on going on so; if this be cut off, I may as well sit down.

Mr. Justice Holroyd: You are not to be suffered to go on, because you calculated on it.

Mr. Blacow next spoke of "such reptiles as Wood and Waithman, who had talent only to weigh a drug, or measure a yard of tape—regular traders in guile and deception."

Mr. Just. Holroyd; If you go on so, I must stop you.

Mr. Blacow; Then I cannot go on.

Mr. J. Holroyd: No slanders are to be repeated here.

Mr. Blacow: As public men?

Mr. Justsce Holroyd: Not on another transaction.

Mr. Blacow: It was said that the Queen had been ready to make an affidavit, as it had been said, that she would not receive the money. Let them not believe it, as coming from Mr. Brougham: he had been guilty of a moral degradation, which he hoped never again be seen at the bar. But the good and great old Chancellor nobly replied to him *fiat justitia ruat cœlum*: he was like a venerable oak in his native soil. Mr. Brougham had endeavoured to intimidate by his threats when he could not cajole by his sophistry. That was the practice of his ferocious school. He borrowed the word from Mr. Creevey, of Whig-radical notoriety—for Liverpool had the honour of giving that statesman birth.—(The rev. defendant again plunged into the vortex of the French revolution, and the comparison to the ferocious monster Nero.) They crept into Parliament after all, through the crannies of rotten boroughs. Mr. Brougham and Sir Francis Burdett, and others of that pestilent faction, were members of the Concentric Club, that horde of ferocious persons. He (Mr. Blacow) had not defamed the Queen? and he was prosecuted, not for defaming the Queen, but for the many editions of his Sermon against the Whigs and Radicals. When it went through two editions, a full conclave of raging Liverpool radicals resolved to prosecute him. (Here quotations of proceedings in the Lords and Commons, were repeatedly cheeked in vain.) In the picture between the ferocious Nero and our generous King, was it not a direct call to rebellion! This had been the intention of the radical faction in taking up the Queen's case. The well known journal of this faction was the "Liverpool Mercury," the common receptacle of sedition and blasphamy, and attacks on private character. He (Mr. Blacow) knew the faction. They had fury on their lips, vengeance in their hearts, and blood on their hands. (The rev. defendant next entered into a long history of his efforts to deprive an Atheist of parish offices, and of his failure through the conduct of "the well-known colleagues of a radical counsel for the Queen, and member for Nottingham."

Mr. Justice Holroyd: As a man of education, conducting your defence, and professing zeal for submission to authority, I am surprised that you can go on so.

Mr. Blacow again reverted to Nero, and the comparison to him, alluded to blasphemies against Ministers, and said the Queen's answers, to use a well-known expression of Mr. Scarlett's, smelt of blood. Why was this prosecution brought against him after the Queen's demise? Why was he selected? (He next lauded the Judges of the land, and lamented the audacious slanders even upon them, & concluded this by exclaiming)—"Perish the arm that would not be raised at such a crisis—silent for ever be the tongue that would not speak." He defamed not the Queen. It was utterly impossible, if he had had the eloquence of Sir Harcourt Lees, in Ireland, or of that man of straw, John Bull, against which he understood Sir John Copley set his face. [The interruptions were incessant here and unavailing.] His arm had dropt from the shoulder-blade before he had suffered the finger of pollution to touch the sacred symbols of Christ's body. (He next proposed to read passages much stronger than he had used, from a volume called "Gunaikocracy," but he was prevented from that course as irrelevant. He pleaded the example of Hone and Carlile, and complained that the whole of his defence would be cut up.)

Mr. Brougham explained, that Hone had quoted parodies, not to show that others had not been prosecuted, but to show that he was not guilty of profane or blasphemous parody, inasmuch as parodies, as liable to that charge, had been written by persons of undoubted piety, and ornaments of the church.

Mr. Blacow.—If racks, tortures, even the gibbet were his reward, he would not abate one word of what he had said. The image of the "Pedestal of Shame" he borrowed from a letter in a London paper—not the leading Journal; no, it was not from The Times, the most false, most pestilential, most licentious, most inflammatory paper that ever disgraced any country; nor from John Bull, the rays of whose honest truth dispelled the mists of delusion which anarchy had raised. But honest John was sometimes beside himself, for he attacked even Mr. Brougham, whose malignity now rankled in the gloomy recesses of his vengeful heart: but they would deliver him (Mr. Blacow) from his merciless grasp, and let him and John Bull fight it out. John Bull, by interrogatories, put cross-grained questions. Of the purity of Mr. Brougham's family he knew nothing; but the Duke of Wellington said to the mob, "May all your wives be like the Queen." If the cap fitted Mr. Brougham, he might take it.

Mr. Justice Holroyd.—It is quite irregular.

Mr. Blacow.—But the letter he alluded to was in the Courier, which prided itself on decorous and gentlemanly language, and which admitted nothing low or scandalous. He had been happy to borrow from its well-attempered page. He mentioned this to show that there were some other reasons for fixing Mr. B.'s legal harpoon in him. He had probed the apple of his eye when he had praised the King's Ministers. Hone was properly acquitted because he had not had the intention for which he was prosecuted; so ought he (Mr. Blacow) to be now acquitted.

Mr. Brougham: It is quite untrue that you alone are selected. Bills are found by the Grand Jury against others, and it is well known.

Mr. Blacow: Before God he solemnly swore he was not guilty of the charge. (In the argument to show that he not defamed her late Majesty, he used such terms of ribaldrous obscenity, as brought down the indignation of the Judge.) The Common Council of London was a viperous brood, a nest of pestilential Radicals, and mountebank dealers in disloyalty. When they talked of "her eminent virtues," the very stones of this house would start from their beds and speak. (Again he struggled to go into evidence before the Lords, but after much petulant resistance to the authority of the court, he was restrained.) Who instigated this trial? Was it Alderman Wood; Billy Austin; or that paragon of wit and wisdom and fine writing, Lady Hood?—the Escort Committee?—or the Common Council? No, it was the Whig-Radicals, because he had "confounded their politics and frustrated their knavish tricks." If a London Jury acquitted Hone, surely a Lancaster jury would acquit him (Blacow.) The Queen left nothing in her will to Alderman Wood; and it was said that Mr Brougham had said of him, that, except the identical animal who eats thistles, there was not a more stupid animal; from which he supposed he called him absolute Wisdom

Mr. Brougham: There is not a sylabie of truth in that.

Mr. Blacow was very glad to hear it. The Whigs in office were always tyrants; out of office, always traitors. They were as ready to cast off the Queen when she should have answered their purposes as that old crazy he ded goat, Lord Erskine, to cast off his concubine.

Mr. Brougham: O! O! There's a minister of the gospel.

Mr. Blacow then eulogized the Bridge street Constitutional Association, the joyous acclamations of the Irish, and poured for her a fervent prayer for every earthly and eternal blessing to George IV.

[When he concluded his fervid harangue there was a very general stir throughout the court, we believe of applause.]

Mr. Justice Holroyd, in the most guarded and temperate language, gave his opinion that it was a libel. The epithets were most abusive and derogatory. Could he be ignorant that he was traducing and vilifying the Queen? By a particular statute they were to judge whether the defendant was guilty. As a clergyman of the church of England, holding himself out as very loyal and very desirous of the preservation of the state, he gave his opinion of the Queen's guilt, left not the people to their own reflections, and thus he disturbed the peace. But it was for them to judge whether it was a libel or not. They were to lay out of their minds all other considerations, and totally their own opinion, respecting the question of the Queen's guilt or innocence. The only question was, whether the publication tended to degrade the Queen, to traduce her, and was published with intent to vilify her, and to break the peace. In his opinion it was a libel.

The Jury retired for a quarter of an hour, and found a verdict of Guilty.

The reverend defendant had quitted the Court before the verdict was returned.

THE CAPTURE OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS

[FROM THE BOARD OF THE NEW ENGLAND COFFEE-HOUSE, AUGUST 2.]

Salem Gazette, June 12.

Captain Orme, who arrived here on Tuesday last from the Falkland Islands, has furnished us with the following act of sovereignty:—

CIRCULAR.

"National frigate Heroina, at Post Soledad.

"Sir,—I have the honour to inform you of my arrival at this port, to take possession of these islands in the name of the Supreme Government of the united provinces of South America. The ceremony was publicly performed on the 6th day of November, and the national standard hoisted at the fort, under a salute from this frigate, in the presence of several citizens of the United States and Great Britain. It is my desire to act towards all friendly flags with the most distinguished justice and hospitality, and it will give me pleasure to aid and assist such as may require them, to obtain refreshments with as little trouble and expense as possible. I have to beg of you to communicate this intelligence to any other vessel of your nation whom it may concern.

"I am, Sir,

"D. JEWETT,

"Colonel of the Marine of the United Provinces of South America, Commander of the frigate Heroina."

THE MOVING BOG.—We have received the following letter from Tullamore:—

TULLAMORE, July 14.—The greatest confusion prevails in this part of the country, owing to the tremendous phenomenon now in motion, with a slow but irresistible and steady progress. The most intelligent men and ablest engineers are wholly unable to ascertain its cause. It commenced on Tuesday, the 25th ultimo; on that day, between seven and eight o'clock in the afternoon, a mighty convulsion, which seemed to rend the Bowels of the earth, shook the country for many miles round. The shocks were attended with a noise like the roaring of distant thunder; the earth immediately burst at a place called Kilmalady, or Horseleap, when a torrent of bog issued forth, composed wholly of bog stuff. The force with which it sprung was considerable, and it was attended with a loud whizzing or rustling noise. The spot from whence it issued was bog, only to a very limited extent. The adjoining lands were fine meadows and corn-fields, as hard as Clontarf fields, but a flat country, mostly of reclaimed bog. In fifteen minutes it covered three hundred acres, forcing every thing before it, covering in its progress implements of husbandry, wearing apparel, &c. &c. which happened at the time to be accidentally placed in the direction over which it spread. The people fled before it, uttering cries of terror, quitting their cabins; trees were everywhere torn up by the roots and levelled. At the surface it has the appearance of fermented beer, working over the tubs. On a part of the flat country it was full sixty feet deep—it moves like the tide; you would suppose it sliding over the surface of the soil; but this is not the fact;—it tears up the earth in its progress, breaking up the meadows, and tearing up the sod in large flakes, forming rolls as large as wool-packs, some of them twenty feet long. These immense rolls are swallowed up in its progress by the mass of fermented fluid, or thrown out at the edges. They resemble the craws which are rolled on bogs, for roofing houses; but they are harder than they could be made by the strength of men or horses. The soil, consisting of marl and clay, appears strewed upon the surface of the moving mass; it has now covered above four miles. About 3,000 men were employed, making embankments seven feet high, and so broad that two carriages might go abreast on them, which have been since either levelled or overflowed. The number of spectators is immense; they come in jaunting-cars, gigs, &c. &c. to witness this extraordinary phenomenon. The quantity of bog now in motion is estimated at above 2,500 acres. It will probably make its way to Tarbert or Kilrush, and finally discharge itself into the Atlantic. The destruction of the country is truly awful,—*Cork Intelligencer.*

MOVING BOG.—From the latest accounts the moving of the bog yet continues unabated, carrying every thing before it; all attempts at fortifying, barricading, &c. have failed, and give away to its overpowering force; it is supposed, that ere this the great road from Clara to Moate is either torn up or covered.—Woodfield House, the seat of Abraham Fuller, Esq. has been deserted, and the furniture, &c. removed. This Gentleman, we are sorry to learn, will lose considerably, a great part of his ground being covered. A very few days more (moving at the same rate) will bring it in conjunction with the Brosna, when the most serious and alarming consequences are apprehended from turning the course of the river.—*Westmeath Journal.*

SECOND POLAR VOYAGE.

(FROM THE LITERARY GAZETTE.)

We have received two private letters from officers in this expedition; they are dated the 29th of June; latitude 62 deg. 30 min. N. and longitude 60 deg. 24 min. W. The first says, "On reviewing my journal of our voyage hitherto, I find that nothing has occurred worthy of being mentioned. We sailed from the Orkneys on the 30th of May,* and had an excellent passage across the Atlantic; for on the 10th of June, we were in the longitude of Cape Farewell, in Greenland, viz 44 deg. 12 min W. On the 14th of June, we saw the first iceberg, being then in lat. 60 deg. 26 min. N. and long. 53 deg. 24 W.; and since that time we have had more or less ice in sight every day. On the 20th instant we came to the main body of the ice, and as the transport that accompanied us, was not fitted for getting amongst it, we made fast to a berg, and have been occupied in unloading her of stores, provisions, fuel, &c. I have only further to add, that the crews are in excellent health, and good spirits.—The weather is remarkably fine; the average temperature of the air in the shade is seldom, indeed, more than two or three degrees above the freezing point, but, in these regions, this may be reckoned temperate. Adieu for the present. I hope the next account you hear of us, will be from China."

Our second letter is both personally and publicly interesting, as our friends speaks of this being, "probably, the only opportunity he shall have, for two or three years, of writing to us." He then mentions that, the unloading of the transport was interrupted during several days on account of its blowing fresh, and adds, "Now that we have got all on board of our ships, they are as full (if I may use the vulgar comparisson) as an egg is full of meat; so that we are provided with food and fuel, for three years at least; therefore, be not surprised, if you should not hear any thing more of us for that period, unless we are so fortunate as to get through. Our plan is, to get to the coast of America, through one of the openings or straits on the north side of Hudsons's Bay, and afterwards to keep, along the coast, to the westward, as it is supposed the sea will be open near the land, owing to the rivers and streams which discharge themselves into it, dissolving the ice. That the vicinity of land is very beneficial, in this respect, we had ample proofs in our last voyage; but whether its effect will be such as to open a navigable passage along the northern shores of America, I will not pretend to say, since that is the problem, the solution of which is the principal object of the expedition. *As far as we are able to judge, from the appearance of the ice (having proceeded so short a way), we are as likely to get through it this season, as we were at the beginning of our last voyage*; and according to my experience, there is very little difference in the state of ice, or of the seasons in these parts; taking one year with another.

* From the Nore on the 8th, and arrived at the Orkneys on the 18—detained by contrary winds to the 30th.

DREADFUL OUTRAGE ON THE PREVENTIVE SERVICE IN SCOTLAND.—Last night information was received at Bow-street, of a most daring attack made on Captain HASTIE, and a boat's crew of the *Earl Moira* revenue cutter, by an armed body of smugglers, off the coast of Shetland, by which one man was killed, two mortally, and several others dangerously wounded. From the particulars transmitted to town, it seems that Capt. H. having for some days observed a dark suspicious looking vessel off Whalsey Island, on the Shetland coast, on the morning of the 4th inst. manned a boat, and proceeded to examine her by virtue of the King's authority. The strange vessel allowed him to come so close, that he heard several of the men on board speak very good English; but when he attempted to board, a heavy discharge of musketry was given him by the smugglers, which at once brought down three of his mariners, killing one on the spot. The Captain made a second gallant effort, but the galling fire of his adversary so thinned the brave little party, that they were obliged to retreat, and the lugger got off, with her cargo, which is supposed to have consisted of smuggled tea, gin, and tobacco. From some circumstances that have transpired, it is suspected that the smuggler came from the coast of Kent, probably Deal, and officers have set off thither to make enquiries. The Commissioners of Excise have offered a reward of 100*l.* for the apprehension of any of the parties.

IRISH MURDERS EXTRAORDINARY.—Every thing in Ireland appears to be *killing*. Irishmen are killing fellows: Irishwomen, very devils for killing! But, what is still more curious, even a bog could not move a little from his place without a great deal of killing for it! left *Kill*-maleady, choked the road to *Kill* bride, and was finaly stopped itself by the Engineer *Kill*-aly! The story of the Kern from *Kill* many going to *Kill* more is inferior to this new example.—*Correspondent.*

TWENTY-SIXTH

CALCUTTA LOTTERY.

8th Day's Drawing; Monday, February 4, 1822.

PRIZES.

No. 809 Prize of 100,000 Rupees.
No. 5049 Prize of 500 Rupees.
Nos. 430 1571 1714 1738 2667 2991 3857 4405 4665 4888 4920 4950 5595 and 6131 Prizes of 250 Rupees each.

9th Day's Drawing; Tuesday, February 5, 1822.

PRIZES.

Nos. 1399 2704 and 5239 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.
Nos. 410 575 601 2351 3034 3132 4856 4907 5056 5159 and 5947 Prizes of 250 Rupees each.

10th Day's Drawing; Thursday, February 7, 1822

PRIZES.

No. 1150 Prize of 5,000 Rupees
Nos. 49 2645 and 3527 Prizes of 1,000 Rupees each.
Nos. 2285 and 4836 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.
Nos. 981 1145 2379 2598 2611 3600 4458 4780 4976 5146 5405 5896 and 5950 Prizes of 250 Rupees each.

VARIETIES.

Merionethshire Farmer.—A farmer in Merionethshire lately died at 105 years of age; by his first wife he had 30 children, 10 by his second, four by his third, and seven by two concubines. His youngest son was 81 years younger than his eldest, and 800 persons descended from his body attended his funeral.—*Westmoreland Gazette.*

LE DINER D'AMI—POT LUCK!

"Fred will you take *pot-luck* to-day?"
Quoth John—"just—in a *friendly* way."
"You are *no stranger*,—Fred. you know"—
Fred. sighed—"Alas! I've found it so!
"Yet, if, dear John you really love me,
"Do make, for once, *a stranger* of me!—
"Do give me something *fit* to *eat*—
"Rich dishes—hot—piquant and neat—
"But, of all plagues,—as I'm a sinner—
"I dread *pot luck!—your friendly dinner!*"

E. W.